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# Vietnam Report

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'VNA' PAYS TRIBUTE TO 22 DECEMBER ARMY DAY ANNIVERSARY

OW120745 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Army Day series: "Thirty-five Years of Struggle Under the Determined To Win Banner"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 12 Dec--The Vietnam People's Army will be 35 years old on December 22, 1979.

Coming into being during the revolutionary struggle against the French colonialists and Japanese fascists, the Vietnam People's Army--an army of the Vietnamese nation--was organized, educated and trained by the Communist Party of Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh. The founder of the party of the Vietnamese working class and of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was also the beloved father of the Vietnam People's Army.

Lying in an area of strategic importance in Southeast Asia and possessing diversified natural resources, throughout its 4,000 years of history Vietnam had to face foreign aggression in almost every century, mainly from China. However, with its indomitable spirit, the Vietnamese nation feared no sacrifices and struggled continually for its independence. With its own ethics and demeanour, our people used justice to prevail over cruelty, a small force to oppose a big force. A weak force to resist a strong force, and knew how to defeat the enemy in protracted wars as well as in lightning operations. Vietnam's enemies were bigger and richer countries, their troops were more numerous and they might be the most powerful aggressive forces of the time. But they were all defeated by our people. The precursors of the Vietnam People's Army, together with the entire people, struggled to overthrow the rule of the Japanese fascists and the French colonialists, carried out successfully the August Revolution and founded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first people's democratic state in Southeast Asia.

After that, the Vietnamese people's armed forces, together with the entire people, waged the first war of resistance to defeat the professional aggressor army of the French colonialists, who were aided by the American imperialists, to liberate half of the country, heralding the collapse of old colonialism all over the world.



Replacing the French colonialists, the American imperialists jumped into invade the southern part of our country. Once again, together with the entire people, our armed forces waged the second war of resistance--the most glorious resistance in the history of Vietnam--and defeated the greatest, most arduous and longest war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism and the international gendarme.

The general offensive and uprising in Spring 1975, which culminated in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, crowned the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against the U.S. aggressors for national salvation with glorious success and heralded the period of collapse of neo-colonialism all over the world.

After more than 31 years of war for national liberation and defence the Vietnamese people, more than anyone else, cherished peace to rebuild their war-torn country.

Unfortunately, we had to face a new, brazen and shameless enemy: Beijing's great-nation expansionism and hegemonism. The Beijing reactionary rulers have long hatched a scheme to annex Vietnam and draw us to their orbit. Advocating a double-faced policy they gave us military and economic aid with the aim of using the Vietnamese people's struggle to break the U.S. encirclement of China and putting pressure on Vietnam in the hope of compelling us to deviate from our independent and sovereign line and become dependent on China.

Over the past years, the Beijing reactionaries realized many perfidious schemes, which were detrimental to the Vietnamese revolution. But they failed in all their moves, even while we were shedding our blood in our fiercest war against the U.S. imperialists they bargained with the latter for their own interests at the expense of the Vietnamese people's interests.

In spite of the hindrance, sabotage and betrayal of the Chinese rulers, the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation, with the great assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and the sympathy and support of the world people, won total victory.

Therefore, the defeat suffered by the U.S. was also one by China, which has secretly colluded with the U.S. imperialists. It was with bitterness that the Chinese rulers have, in recent years, openly escalated in their hostile manoeuvres against Vietnam. They tried to put pressure on us economically, politically and diplomatically. They started a proxy war of aggression against Vietnam's southeastern border through the hands of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary fascist clique. They instigated the Hoa (people of Chinese origin) to cause trouble inside our country. Besides, they cut off their aid, withdrew their experts, enticed and coerced the Hoa to leave Vietnam for China in order to cause further economic difficulties to Vietnam, and to train those people into spies, commandos, guides or special units in preparation for an aggression against Vietnam.



Sustaining repeated defeats in those schemes, on February 17, 1979, they openly sent 600,000 troops to invade our country. However, they were ignominiously defeated by the stubborn struggle of the Vietnamese army and people in the northern border provinces.

Militarily, they failed to realize their goals and swiftly occupy an important part of Vietnamese territory. They were intercepted wherever they went. They advanced at a record slow pace, some 2 km a day, and finally were bogged down and compelled to withdraw.

They wanted to dispose of part of our regular forces but they had to pay a high price when confronting our border forces only: 62,500 Chinese soldiers were wiped out, or one-tenth of the force thrown into the war. In terms of units, several Chinese regiments and battalions were put out of action, and 50 percent of their tanks and armoured vehicles destroyed.

They wanted to cause trouble by inciting reactionary organisations among the Hoa to carry out "local coups d'etat" but their schemes were thwarted. The people of various national minorities heroically fought against them. There were valiant fighters against the Chinese aggressors from every national minority.

They failed in their scheme to save the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnants in Kampuchea. It was during this period that the Kampuchean people and revolutionary armed forces continued to pursue the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnants to their dens. The revolutionary power in Kampuchea has been constantly consolidated. The present situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

Politically, the Chinese aggression caused hatred among the Vietnamese people and disgust among the world people towards the Chinese rulers. To the world people, they have revealed themselves as reactionaries who preach sham revolution and pseudo-socialism. Closely colluding with the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression against Vietnam, they have revealed themselves as the most reactionary and bellicose force.

They have been condemned, despised by the whole world. People throughout the world have begun heightening their vigilance over this new international reactionary force.

Their scheme to divide the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has failed, too. Being aware of Beijing's reactionary nature, the three Indochinese peoples have united more closely together to fight their common enemy: Chinese great nation expansionism and hegemonism.

The war of aggression against Vietnam has further aggravated their internal contradictions. As a result, China is facing more economic difficulties, and the living conditions of the Chinese people have deteriorated. That is why, the Chinese people feel a deep hatred for their present rulers. Their conscience has been awakened. Many honest Chinese have courageously voiced their opposition. They consider 17 February as a shameful day in China's history.

This total defeat of the Chinese reactionary rulers is the result of a blind, reactionary and adventurous political line which goes against the evolution of history.

Being a great country with a large population, they thought they could swallow up Vietnam easily. However, one month of fighting proved that their troops were numerous but not strong in any way. They paid no heed to the lives of their troops using the "human wave" tactics. This cruel "tactics" only led their troops to useless death. The Vietnamese people fought heroically and inflicted on them shameful defeat.

Fighting on a well-prepared battlefield the army and people of the six border provinces in northern Vietnam, imbued with the spirit that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," mounted fierce counterattacks and checked the enemy's advance right from the first days on the battlefield.

The Vietnamese fighters interrupted many enemy's spearheads in various places, combining firm defence with active offensive, thus repulsing them to the other side of the border. Many Vietnamese units stationed on important direction [as received] had to face attacks by enemy army corps-sized forces. They fought bravely, disputing with the enemy for each hill, breaking many waves of their attacks, annihilating thousands of their troops and setting many enemy tanks on fire. Certain border districts were continually attacked by divisions of enemy troops but they fought back under the watchword: "The whole district is a fortress." They knew how to bring into full play the great strength of people's war, fighting the enemy incessantly and wiping out thousands of them in order to protect the lives and property of the local population. In certain villages, both the people and their armed forces firmly stood their ground, wiping out hundreds of enemy soldiers and capturing many prisoners of war.

Many regular fighters and militia members set records in wiping out enemy troops. Many valiant fighters, both in the militia and the regular army, killed 30, 40 or 50 enemy troops. Many units fought with high combat efficiency and low casualty rate: 1 to 30, 40 even 100 or more. Many whole families fought the aggressors, such as those in Lao Cai Province. These are new traits of the great capability of people's war for national defence.

Thus in the spring of 1979 the Vietnamese people and armed forces won successive victories in the two wars for national defence. Those great victories eloquently testify to the invincible strength for national defence of the Vietnamese people in the new era. They also proved that Vietnam is a heroic nation and the Vietnam People's Army a heroic army. Closely united with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and enjoying the support of the whole progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, have combined the strength of their nation with that of our times into an invincible aggregate strength capable of defeating any reactionary forces and any evil alliances that might be set up to prevent the advance of the Vietnamese nation and the march of the world revolution.

During the past 35 years the Vietnam People's Army has made every necessary sacrifice and overcome all hardships to fulfill both its national and international obligations. Basing itself on the viewpoint that the Vietnamese revolution is a part of the world revolution, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese nation have, in the process of their revolutionary struggle built up a fine tradition of international solidarity.

Being a revolutionary army of the working class, the Vietnam People's Army has the task not only of fighting for the independence and freedom of its fatherland, but also of fighting, together with other revolutionary forces in the world, against the common enemy for national independence, democracy and socialism.

For Vietnamese army officers and fighters international solidarity is not only an obligation but also a deep consciousness and a sentiment. This has been manifested not only by their moral and ideological viewpoint, but also by their actions. This international solidarity is shown in their determination to fulfill all revolutionary tasks of their nation as a practical contribution to the development of the world revolution.

On the other hand, the powerful strength of the world socialist system, the national liberation movement, the workers' movement and other progressive movements has always encouraged, supported and aided the Vietnamese revolution.

Firmly grasping the international line and viewpoint of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnam People's Army has united closely with the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and with other revolutionary forces in the world. Especially with regard to the revolutionary cause of the two fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples--since there have existed profound historical relations binding the three nations on the Indochinese peninsula together--the Vietnamese peoples armed forces have many times and for many years fought shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary armies of Laos and Kampuchea for the national independence of each country and for the common interests of the three nations. Acting upon President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: "To help our friends is to help ourselves." During the past years Vietnamese army officers and fighters, at the request of the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, went to Laos and Kampuchea to help them fight the French colonialists and the American imperialists regardless of great sacrifice and hardship. After fulfilling their task they withdrew to their own country, strictly respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and Kampuchea.

At present, facing the danger of Beijing's great-nation expansionism and hegemonism, the Vietnamese people have once again, at the request of the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, come to help them despite the fact they are also the victims of Beijing's aggression and are facing great difficulties.



The Vietnamese army officers and fighters know that Beijing wanted to sow division between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in order to rule over them easily and use one country as a springboard for aggression against another country. The Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples know very well that the national independence of each country can only be maintained and the fruits of their revolutions can only be protected if they unite in the struggle against their common enemy.

The Beijing reactionary rulers resent this militant solidarity and special friendship since it constitutes a great strength capable of foiling all their expansionist and hegemonistic designs. They have resorted to every base and vile trick from slander, distortion, division to armed aggression as the imperialists often did. But like the imperialists they have been and will certainly be ignominiously defeated.

At present, the Beijing reactionary rulers have not yet drawn a lesson from their defeat. They have blindly threatened to invade Vietnam again. The Vietnamese people and army who, during the past 35 years, defeated the Japanese fascists, the French colonialists and the American imperialists, and now with close solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and enjoying the support of the whole progressive mankind, will inflict more bitter and shameful defeats on them if they refuse to draw a lesson for themselves.

CSO: 4220



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HIGH COMBAT READINESS OF AIR FORCE UNITS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 79 p 1

[Article: "The Air Force Has High Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The Air Force has reviewed the second stage of the movement to "manifest the good nature and increase the combat strength" [of the Air Force]. The units throughout the Air Force thoroughly understand the directive of the standing committee of the branch party committee: "This campaign to improve quality must be regarded as an offensive and concentrated operation and the five targets of the movement must be resolutely and thoroughly hit, the central targets being to revamp and organize things in accord with the new requirements and tasks and the new technical equipment conditions, to train quickly with great intensity and good quality in accord with the combat requirements, to train the cadres so they have good quality, to strengthen discipline and to improve the spiritual, cultural and material lives of the airmen.

The various echelon party committees have put forth resolutions concerning leading and implementing the campaign to improve quality and helped each cadre, soldier, worker and employee understand things thoroughly. The various echelon agencies have coordinated things to help the party committees and heads put forth norms and plans to implement things and, at the same time, have guided lower-level agencies in carrying out things. The units, from the commands and schools to the squadrons and flights, have operating norms and plans.

In order to ensure that the units can operate and that they have high combat readiness, the command support projects and the technical and rear service tasks have been developed in a tense and synchronized way; for example, airfields, storehouses, workshops, signal and liaison systems and othersupport means have been built and repaired. At the units with good combat readiness, various level combat alert routines have been maintained strictly; more than 200 scramble alerts have been organized on schedule and with good quality and safety. The units have fulfilled the combat plans, ensured that every situation has been dealt with and carried out the operations on schedule and with good results.

A uniform and tight system has been built from the various echelon command bases to the combat alert detachments and detachments. Group 70 organized mobile combat maneuvers in coordination with various types of aircraft and achieved good results. In difficult weather conditions and with great flight intensity, the number of good aircraft still reached a high percentage. The Air Force School has maintained the aircraft well; Group 71 has increased the percentage of good aircraft 3 percent. The workshops are actively repairing the various types of aircraft and the reserve equipment for combat. Receiving, assembling, test flying and turning over aircraft has been carried on actively, tensely and safely and good quality has been maintained.

Together with the combat readiness tasks, the units in this branch of service have actively organized flight training. Many units have achieved great intensity and quickness and had a high number of flying hours and good quality, the contents have been in accord with the combat requirements and safety has been maintained. Group A has concentrated its efforts on organizing things to fly many days with great flight intensity and had a high number of flying hours. The group has held democratic military conferences to discuss plans and strengthen training and looked for many highly effective ways to attack in order to master the air space in accord with combat requirements and the need to defend the fatherland. The entire group has carried on the training program in accord with the plans in all situations, in all kinds of weather, day and night and on many fronts so that the pilots firmly grasp the attack plans. In many flights, there has arisen a "determined to win flying" movement and [the pilots] fly even on Saturday and Sunday nights. Because of preparing the organizational and joint operations tasks well, the units have satisfied the requirement of flying quickly and orderly and greatly increased the number of flights during the day and night and during the week. The units in the group have organized bombing and rocket firing inspections and achieved good results. Each week, Group 29 flies regularly and fulfills the planned quota; many days it flies dozens of missions. It has involved many pilots in fulfilling the tasks and exceeding the norms given by this branch of service.

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CSO: 4209

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MILITARY REGION 7 PRAISED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Major General Duong Cu Tam: "Exploit the Victories, Be Determined To Fulfill the New Missions"]

[Text] After the glorious, total victory of our nation's soldiers and people, the complete liberation of the south, and the reunification of the homeland, the reactionary, expansionist Chinese clique used their Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackeys as a tool in starting a war of aggression in our country's southwestern border area and committing countless crimes against our people. They concentrated 11 divisions and attacked the border defense line of Military Region 7. They intended to launch a spear head and penetrate a strategic area. With the strong support of the upper-echelon units, the soldiers and people in the localities of Military Region 7 promptly stopped the enemy attacks.

In the course of more than a year of combat, the soldiers and people in the military region overcame countless difficulties and challenges and, along with the upper-echelon forces, won one victory after another and contributed to the complete defeat of the enemy's war of aggression in the southwestern border region and created additional favorable conditions for the Khmer people to arise, smash the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, rapidly develop the Kampuchean revolution, and completely liberate the land of pagodas and temples.

Now, along a long stretch of the southwestern border, a peaceful life has returned to each hamlet, each field, each garden, and each town and city, which even more clearly demonstrates the special value of the victory on the southwestern border.

During more than a year of combat, the armed forces in Military Region 7, along with the upper-echelon units, killed, captured, or persuaded to surrender tens of thousands of the enemy, and wiped out or crippled a number of enemy divisions, regiments, and battalions.

That victory was a firm basis on which the armed forces of Military Region 7 can continually endeavor and continue to fulfill the new missions.

During more than a year of combat the units and localities in the military region simultaneously fought and developed their forces. The main-force troops and the militia and self-defense forces in each hamlet and ward moved toward the border front. Our people encouraged their children and younger brothers to join the army and take up arms to fight. The provinces and cities in the military region sent their local armed forces to directly engage in combat to defend the border, thus carrying out the policy of the entire nation fighting the enemy. Many units which were fulfilling production and economic construction rapidly changed over to combat and achieved feats of arms.

The military region's armed forces contributed to the fighting and limited the damage caused by the enemy attacks. The people of the localities contributed manpower and materiel to construct a border defense line hundreds of kilometers long, and mobilized hundreds of thousands of workdays to build roads. Tens of thousands of Assault Youths from all localities were sent to the border to serve the fighting. Some Assault Youth units engaged directly in combat and achieved glorious feats of arms.

The strength of people's war defeated the enemy aggressors. That strength had been tested in the resistance war, full of hardship and sacrifice, against the U.S. for national salvation. Now that strength was aroused in each person, in each locality, and in both the soldiers and men who had fought the U.S. and the new combatants.

The soldiers and people of Military Region 7 contributed their all to the border victory and to pure international proletarianism. That is the tradition of the historic eastern delta area, which defeated France and the U.S., and is now contributing worthily to defeating a new aggressor, the reactionary Chinese expansionists.

During more than a year of combat, among the armed forces and people of Military Region 7 there appeared many beautiful images of combat which clearly manifested revolutionary heroism in the present enterprise of defending the socialist homeland. The 5th Infantry Group simultaneously fought and developed, won one victory after another, and attained high combat effectiveness. The 25th Engineer Group fought and served the fighting during many campaigns, and assured safety along hundreds of kilometers of roads. Reconnaissance Battalion 47 manifested a strong spirit of fighting for the homeland and for its international obligation, and gave all-out support. There were many heroic, noble acts. The armed forces of Duc Hue District, the guerrilla unit of Phuoc Vinh village, companies 568 and 5 of Ho Chi Minh City, etc., were also units which were representative of the localities which achieved brilliant feats of arms to the rear and at the front.

A spirit of overcoming difficulties and bearing hardships, and deep love for the people, were manifested clearly during the recent fighting. Although they were experiencing many shortages the cadres and men were prepared to



share everything they had with the people. Many comrades fought selflessly to defend the people. In the hamlets and villages devastated by the enemy, the units rebuilt the people's houses and dug bunkers for them. Many old people were rescued from the combat areas. Especially, the military region's armed forces received and assisted hundreds of Kampuchean people who escaped the genocidal hell of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Our cadres and men respected and loved the Kampuchean people as they did their own people. For that reason, the ties between the two peoples, despite the deliberate distortions and sabotage by the reactionary Beijing expansionists, were stronger than ever and were a source of strength in the recent fighting.

At present, our entire nation is facing a situation and missions that are new, extremely difficult, and urgent. The armed forces of Military Region 7 have always confirmed that their responsibility is to make all-out efforts at all times and at all places, and to brilliantly fulfill all missions that are assigned them.

Military Region 7, one of the nation's important strategic areas, includes many provinces which border another country, includes a vast ocean area and, especially, includes Ho Chi Minh City, a political and economic center with a population of more than 3 million which is the locale of many organs, enterprises, and schools, and is the hub of many land, river, and air routes.

In Military Region 7, internal reactionaries are continuing to engage in clandestine activities and ally with the external international reactionary powers to insanely sabotage our people's enterprise of building and protecting their homeland. And in newly liberated Kampuchea, which is now coming back to life, and along the border area of Military Region 7, the various kinds of enemies of the revolution have not yet truly abandoned their insidious plots. The situation and mission demand that the armed forces of Military Region 7 not let down their guard for even a moment. The entire military region is determined to develop revolutionary heroism to a high degree, exploit the accomplishments of the recent period, endeavor to victoriously fulfill all combat missions, be combat ready, train, contribute to economic development, maintain security, etc. The entire military region, promoting a major campaign, is endeavoring to achieve the slogan of the soldiers and people having a common will, to continually improve the discipline and skills of the armed forces, and develop strong main-force units and local units, while also creating broad militia and self-defense forces with large numbers and high quality in order to fully meet all requirements of the fight to defend the nation and fulfill all other difficult missions assigned by the homeland and the people.

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CSO: 4209

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### REGIMENTAL CADRES URGED TO IMPROVE WORKING METHODS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Working Methods and Style of Basic-Level Cadres in the Regiments"]

[Text] The working methods and style of leadership and command cadres are always an important matter. Once there are correct policies, working methods and style become decisive in organization and implementation.

Good working methods and style will transform correct policies into effectiveness and strength. However, if there are correct policies and a high degree of determination but the working methods are wrong and the work style is incorrect, it will be difficult to achieve success, and policies and intentions that were originally correct may be led astray or violated.

The lines and policies of the party and the directives and resolutions of the upper echelon are directly organized and implemented at the regimental level. The regiment also trains and develops the corps of cadres and party members and is a big school for educating and forging Youth Union members and enlisted men, so that they may become superior revolutionary military personnel and new socialist people. If that requirement is to be fulfilled, the regimental cadres must have correct working methods and styles.

Recently, in a major campaign, the Thang Tam military engineer regiment and the 24th Ha Long antiaircraft and missile regiment underwent good transformations. The regimental cadres directly coordinated the work, did as they said, remained close to the actual situation, did their work by studying, investigating, and giving prompt supervision, firmly grasped the various aspects of the work, and completely finished all tasks. In those units, the phenomena of bureaucratism, formalism, work styles that were superficial, general, and detached from reality or consisted of "showing a fist," a lack of creative working methods, confusion and red tape, etc., were gradually overcome.

The requirements of the mission of building a professional, modern people's army demand that the regiment be the basic echelon. The regimental cadres

must have working methods and styles that are appropriate to the new requirements in order to assure that there is a high degree of concentration and unity, that the policies and measures are specific and effective, and that all missions are victoriously fulfilled in correct accordance with the nature and position of a basic-level unit.

Our party requires all cadres and party members to "acquire a large-industry work style, one that is urgent, specific, practical, scientific, and appropriate to the actual situation, and working methods which include democratic centralization and opposition to bureaucratism, dogmatism and dictatorship, while also increasing individual responsibility." (Political Report of the Fourth Party Congress)

Good working methods and styles on the part of cadres at the regimental level are manifested in their command of units along the lines of professionalism and unification, of coordinating work and managing units on the basis of regulations and stipulations. Those methods and work styles demand of all cadres that for everything they do there be programs and plans, requirements, and struggle norms that are specific and appropriate to the actual situation, in order to develop the leadership strength of the party organizations, the command effectiveness of the cadres at the various echelons, and the effect of the organs and mass organizations.

Only if they correctly and accurately understand the advantages, difficulties, strengths, weaknesses, and capabilities of the lower echelon can they truly guide and assist it in fulfilling its missions well. Therefore, the regimental cadres must always remain close to the situation of the units under their command, especially at the company level. With regard to what is new and difficult, the regimental cadres must achieve a division of labor, go to the battalions and companies, work with the organs in investigating, studying, and uncovering problems, directly disseminate the directives and resolutions of the upper echelon, and guide the lower echelon in studying and in reviewing experiences, when necessary organizing models and giving demonstrations. Only thereby can we overcome the phenomena of "lots of meetings and much paperwork" and of superficial exhortations, which are now widespread manifestations of the disease of bureaucratism at the basic level.

Since the regiment is the basic unit, which directly carries out all policies, lines, directives, resolutions, and orders of the upper echelon, there are many tasks it must perform. In actuality, that requires the regimental cadres to grasp all tasks and not to leave any task in the unit undone. To grasp everything does not mean to pay equal attention to everything or to solve problems as they arise; the essential matter is to always grasp the central missions and key tasks, and to take steps to concentrate on definitively performing each principal task and key link, in order to transform the unit's situation and do a good job of fulfilling the central missions. With regard to the major tasks, the regimental cadres must know how to concentrate the cadre forces and organs to give individual

guidance and review experiences. After each task or battle, and when difficulties and new problems are encountered, there must be preliminary recapitulations and capitulations in order to promptly review and disseminate experiences, improve their work abilities, and improve the abilities of the corps of cadres at the echelons under their command.

The regiment and equivalent echelons have a system of organs, and many organizations. Whether the leadership and command of the regimental cadres will be highly effective or not also depends on whether the assistance given by the organs is effective or not, and on the effectiveness of the activities of the mass organizations. Therefore, the regimental cadres must take positive steps to cultivate the organ cadres, use the organs in correct accordance with their functions, and firmly grasp the capabilities of each organ cadre, in order to use them in the right place and in the right work. We must overcome the phenomenon of using organs to do miscellaneous administrative tasks, or to do purely administrative work. The organs effectively aid the commanders when they help them determine policies and set forth highly effective implementation measures, and are at the same time capable of guiding, serving as models for, and assisting the lower-echelon units, especially at the company level, to carry out all directives, resolutions and orders of the upper echelon.

In addition to building and cultivating the organs, the regimental cadres must apply good measures to build, cultivate, and develop the effectiveness of, the mass organizations, especially the youth organization, so that they can fulfill their functions and missions with a strong consciousness of collective mastery, transform the resolutions, directives, and orders of the party committees and commanders into determination and action on the part of the masses, and create a high tide of ever-seething revolutionary action in the units in order to outstandingly fulfill all missions. We must overcome the phenomenon of using the Youth Union chapters as administrative or technical units, to do the work of the command cadres.

The working methods and styles of the basic-level regimental cadres must be those of large-scale industry and be centralized, unified, appropriate, specific, and timely. Opposed to such working methods and styles are ways of working that are fragmented, miscellaneous, superficial, second-hand, removed from reality, etc. Those are the working methods and styles of small-scale production, which are still exerting considerable influence among many of our cadres and party members.

Clearly realizing the position, mission, and function of regimental cadres, and with the good experiences of the regiments which underwent strong transformations during the major campaign, we are determined to forge and build good working methods and styles and enable the regiments to make outstanding progress.



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES FOR TAN TRAO GROUP REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Aug 79 p 4

[Article by P.V. (a Reporter): "The 25th Anniversary Ceremonies"]

[Text] Yesterday, 3 August, the Tan Trao Armed People's Public Security and Party Central Committee and government defense forces group organized solemn ceremonies to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the unit (1954-1979).

Premier Pham Van Dong attended and spoke informally with the cadres and soldiers in the Tan Trao group.

Attending this solemn ceremony were Vu Tuan, a member of the Party Central Committee and Minister of the Premier's Office; Lieutenant General Tran Quyet, a member of the Party Central Committee, vice minister of interior and commander and political officer of the armed public security forces; and various heads in the Armed People's Public Security Command and the units subordinate to the group.

In 1954, the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee decided to establish a full-time defense force. At that time, the Tan Trao group was established. From the beginning of the revolution and the resistance against the French colonialists, the soldiers of the defense force have upheld their boundless loyalty to the party and people, maintained the safety of the base areas and the work trips of the leaders and completed every task assigned them in an outstanding manner.

Manifesting the wonderful nature of the people's armed forces, for 25 years the Tan Trao group, fighting and building, has fulfilled the very heavy and glorious responsibilities entrusted to it by the party and people.

For 25 years, the Tan Trao group has constantly matured in every respect. Consecutive groups of cadres and soldiers have, with great devotion and energy, devoted their whole life to defending the party and state and actively contributed, together with the army and people of the entire

country, to achieving glorious victories in the resistance against the French colonialists and the resistance against America for national salvation, in socialist construction and in the fight against the invading Chinese troops. With the task of defending the party and state in many directions and locations, the Tan Trao group has satisfactorily carried out unexpected tasks and protected international groups.

The Tan Trao group has constantly increased its vigilance and given attention to the political and ideological education and bright moral quality of each cadre and soldier in order to carry out the teaching of Uncle Ho very well: "...be loyal to the party and filial to the people, fulfill every task, overcome any difficulty, defeat every enemy...."

With a profound understanding of the task of stepping up production, self-sufficient for part of its food, in 10 years (1969-1979) the Tan Trao group has produced 270 tons of grain (in this, it has fulfilled its grain obligation by delivering 170 tons to the state). The cadres and soldiers in the Tan Trao group have actively contributed to the implementation of the four revolutionary movements in the capital. The entire group has contributed thousands of man-days to build public projects, maintained public order and security, a civilized life and the new cultural family, undergone military training and so on.

The National Assembly and the government have awarded the Tan Trao group four medals of merit third class, one military exploit medal first class, six military exploit medals second class, six military exploit medals third class and two labor medals third class.

On the occasion of the glorious festival of the group, Premier Pham Van Dong came and spoke informally with the cadres and soldiers.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the government, the premier praised the Tan Trao group for its efforts during the past 25 years. In the face of the new requirements of our country's revolution, the premier reminded the cadres and soldiers that they must be loyal to the party and people and train and preserve the pure moral qualities of the cadres and soldiers of the armed forces. There must be internal solidarity; the cadres must set examples, have great love for the soldiers, actively study, forge professional and technical standards and maintain the concept of organization and discipline. In order to contribute, together with the entire country, to stepping up production, the premier reminded the Tan Trao group that it must become better organized so that the units increase the production of food somewhat. The premier wrote the following in the traditional yellow book of the group:

"I hope very much that you satisfactorily carry out the things that I have mentioned."

The head of the Tan Trao group promised the premier that the cadres and soldiers of the unit would always be worthy of the trust of the party and state.

On this occasion, the Tan Trao group sent a letter of resolution to the Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the government, the Ministry of Interior and the Armed People's Public Security Command promising to complete the tasks in an outstanding way in every situation.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

ENGLISH COMMUNIST PARTY--On 9 November, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party sent the following telegram to the 36th Congress of the English Communist Party: On behalf of the worker class and the people of Vietnam, we hope that your congress achieves good success. We hope that the English Communist Party plays a more and more important role in mobilizing and organizing the English laboring people so they win really democratic rights. We hope that it plays a part in improving living conditions, making social progress and bring England to the path of independence and peace and not being dependent on the NATO bloc and that it actively contributes to relieving the [tense] international situation and maintaining peace in Europe and the world. We sincerely thank you and the peace and progressive forces in England that gave Vietnam valuable support in the former resistance against America for national salvation and that are now giving support in the present struggle against large-country expansionism and the tyranny of Peking. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 79 p 1] 11943

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### ECONOMIC TASKS AND PARTY BUILDING TO BE INTENSIFIED IN HA SON BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Huu Tho: "Ha Son Binh Discusses and Decides on Execution of Economic Tasks"]

[Text] In the light of the resolution of the fourth Party Congress and the resolutions of several Party Central Committee Plenums--especially the sixth Plenum--the second Congress of the Ha Son Binh Province Party Organization has met to review tasks in its recent tenure and to set forth guidelines and tasks for 1980 and 1981. Comrade To Huu, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress.

The congress discussed mainly the simultaneous conduct of three revolutions aimed at stepping up production, stabilizing the people's life, overcoming negative manifestations in economic and social activities and, at the same time, strengthening and consolidating national defense and achieving readiness to fight to defend the fatherland.

#### Grain and Food Production--An Urgent Task of Prime Importance

After transferring a number of units to Hanoi Municipality, Ha Son Binh still remains a province with rather great potentials in manpower and land area. With 570,000 hectares of natural land, 120,000 hectares of yearly cultivated land, 262,000 hectares of forest, 600,000 laboring people and the existing material-technical bases, Ha Son Binh is fully able to develop agriculture, forestry and local industry, to better solve itself problems concerning the local people's life and to satisfactorily fulfill its duties to the country.

Thoroughly aware of the basic urgent tasks to be carried out by the entire country, the recent provincial party organization congress was resolved to bring about a new, stronger impetus in developing the economy, taking care of the people's life, strengthening national defense and security and continuously building material-technical bases for socialism. All this will be achieved through the execution of the political task and the consolidation of party, administration and mass organizations.

The congress decided that, by 1981, the principal economic objectives are to achieve 520,000 tons of grain--that is, 330 to 360 kgs per capita on the average (35 percent of which in subsidiary food)--450,000 hogs, 130,000 buffaloes and oxen, 5,000 hectares of forest grown according to the project and a 175 million-dong worth of industrial, artisan industry and handicraft production representing a per capita average of 40-dong worth of export goods and 150-dong worth of consumer goods...

In order to change the situation from grain shortage to superabundance of grain in the province, the Ha Son Binh party organization considers it of prime importance to develop the spirit of collective ownership on a local and nationwide scale and to take a further step forward in developing grain and food production.

After reviewing the implementation of the resolution of the first Party Organization Congress on grain production, the recent congress affirmed that efforts, especially in opening new lands and expanding cultivated areas, have brought about favorable changes in the production of subsidiary food crops. Despite difficulties caused by major floods, the mass movement to actively expand the winter crop area and to grow additional subsidiary food crops in the area of the lake bed near the Da river has clearly demonstrated the great possibilities of developing grain production by relying on the mass movement and natural conditions. The recent congress also carefully reviewed shortcomings. Grain production has not yet met the province people's needs. Though having shown an increase, the production of subsidiary food crops has been disproportional to possibilities. Grain output has shown no increase; throughout the province, nearly 10,000 hectares of fields in the mountainous region have been cultivated with only one crop and 30,000 hectares of fields in the delta have not been fully used to grow winter crops. While people are being motivated to go and open each hectare of new land for cultivation, there still remain in the delta large areas of excavated land, farm land and ponds which are left fallow.

The guideline for increasing grain output is to consider both the rice and subsidiary food crops important, to implement intensive cultivation, multicropping and new land opening with special stress on intensive cultivation and to develop grain production in the delta, midlands and mountainous region.

With that trend in mind, the congress set forth specific, uniform measures and decided to concentrate efforts on completely finishing certain key tasks. To increase the output of subsidiary food crops, the mountainous region must try to expand the area cultivated with cassava, *polygonatum giganteum* and kaoliang, continue to open new lands to grow cassava in the area of the lake bed near the Da river and to fully use the new lands to grow a rice crop as an additional subsidiary food crop. It is necessary to actively increase the production of winter crops, to apply the formula of letting out certain works on contract to laborers and their households and, apart from the area cultivated with the greatest effort by the collective, to lend fields to cooperative members for cultivation under the conditions laid down by the Council of Ministers.

Rice production has been unstable mainly because of waterlogging, fertilizer shortage and the mixup and degeneration of strains. To concentrate on solving weaknesses to push forward rice production, many representatives agreed to the political report and proposed that guidance be provided for concentrated efforts to carry out the following three tasks:

--Basically complete the construction of fields in four delta districts (Thanh Oai, Thuong Tin, Ung Hoa and Phu Xuyen) which mainly produce rice as a commodity and also the construction of five large ricefields in the mountainous districts (Bi, Vang, Thang, Dong and Cho Ben); limit water-loggings and droughts and heighten the intensive cultivation standards.

--Intensify fertilization, discontinue the bad habit of transplanting without fertilizing, try to give each hectare 8 to 10 tons of fertilizer.

--Satisfactorily solve the seed problem and stop the shortage of seeds in each cooperative and district and the repeated mixup of seeds.

#### Consolidating Cooperatives, Building up the District Level and Properly Implementing Policies

In Ha Son Binh province, there are many progressive cooperatives some of which have been chosen as good models for the entire country. Generally speaking, cooperatives are, however, still fumbling about the managerial task and still lack material-technical facilities. The number of deficient cooperatives is still large. Democracy has not yet been strictly exercised in the management field; nor have such tasks as planning, financial management, evaluating and scoring achievements, distribution...been carried out openly. The recent congress emphasized the task of satisfactorily consolidating cooperatives and considered it an important and decisive factor in turning the objectives set forth by the congress into realities of life.

In the next 2 years, it will be necessary to stabilize the cooperatives' organization while preserving their current moderate scale, to bring about overall changes among cooperatives, to launch a movement to learn from progressive ones and follow their examples, and to promote weak and average cooperatives to the same level as the present good ones. Continued efforts must be made to carry out the production reorganization movement, to soundly draw up plans, to consolidate the various types of units--especially basic production units, to improve and enhance the management system, to strictly apply the principle of distribution according to labor, to implement the "five open activities" slogan, to properly apply the financial system and regulations of cooperatives, to improve and satisfactorily train a contingent of cooperative cadres and to ensure the cooperative members' ownership in matters of production, management and distribution.

The congress pointed out that though efforts had been exerted in the recent past, the building of the district level has been slow and the experiences of two pilot districts have not yet been disseminated for

the benefit of the common movement. In the next 2 years, efforts must be made to create an agro-industrial or agro-forestry-industrial structure in the district area; to satisfactorily build a technical network and agricultural service units such as mechanical repair stations and corporations to provide technical supplies and purchase agricultural and forest products...at the district level; and to enable agencies at the district level to guide production, organize the people's life and carry out national defense and security tasks in districts. Sufficient strength must be acquired by districts to guide and consolidate production installations.

It is necessary to strictly implement the new policies of the state aimed at bringing into play the capabilities of all economic elements and all the potentials in manpower, lands, forests and the existing material-technical bases in order to vigorously develop production along the lines of large-scale socialist production. Many representatives participating in the debate indicated the need to overcome two incorrect tendencies; either conservatism with the failure to energetically carry out the new policies and, consequently, to fully use all potentials to increase production of goods for the society's benefit or unilateral emphasis which weakens the collective and state-operated economy.

#### Antinegativism--An Urgent Task

Though considering achievements as a basic factor, the recent congress stated that the slow correction of negative manifestations in economic and social activities has resulted in a waste of social wealth and a bad effect on the masses' enthusiasm for production. The protection of socialist property has been replete with shortcomings; most cases of theft of property have occurred in the communications and commercial sectors and in cooperatives.

In unanimous agreement to the Party Central Committee resolution, the Ha Son Binh Party Organization Congress has been determined to consider antinegativism as an important task. The congress pointed out: to struggle against negativism with success, it is first necessary to request that all leading cadres and party members set good examples and, at the same time, to ensure the masses' right to ownership and motivate them to participate in antinegativism. The antinegativistic task must be uniformly carried out in all fields: political and ideological education, establishment of a management pattern and strict observance of party discipline and state law.

#### Heightening the Combat Strength of Party Organizations

The congress also stressed the responsibility of party committees at various echelons for the building of the party and considered this task as an important one which would have a decisive effect on the performance of political missions.



Inadequate understanding of the party viewpoints, lines and policies has long been the principal cause of numerous shortcomings in practical activities. Though unity appears to be the hallmark of the internal organization of a number of party committee echelons, actions have not been harmoniously geared because of disagreement in important problems; consequently, it has been impossible to create a great collective strength. This time the congress stressed that the first requirement of party building is to bring about a high degree of unanimity throughout the party organization regarding party lines and policies and the resolutions of the provincial party organization so that the entire party organization has the same will. It is necessary to make each and every cadre and party member thoroughly understand the resolution of the sixth Party Central Committee Plenum and fully aware of the nature, schemes and acts of the enemy; to strengthen their belief that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," their spirit of self-sufficiency, their determination to fight and win and their firm confidence in victory; to teach them the socialist revolutionary lines and to enhance their economic and technical knowledge and their sense of the need to economically build socialism.

The congress considered the heightening of the qualities of primary party organizations at the grassroots level to be a regular task of prime importance in building the party. Grassroots party organizations must accurately assess the situation, determine their political tasks and struggle goals and develop the combat strength of the entire party organization--thereby turning each grassroots party organization into a real nucleus to lead the masses to successfully implement political tasks. Party committees at various echelons must take care of grassroots party organizations, inspect and consolidate them, improve and appropriately assign the contingent of hardcore cadres and develop democracy while strengthening discipline. Efforts must be focused on guidance for the purpose of turning weak party bases into fairly good ones in the next 2 years and enabling grassroots party organizations to progress equally, steadily, vigorously and wholesomely.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### ACTIVITIES AT PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 79 p 1

[Article: "Nghia Binh Party Organization Congress"]

[Text] Recently, the Nghia Binh provincial party organization held its Second Party Organization Congress. Attending the congress were 453 official delegates. Song Hao, the secretary of the Party Central Committee, attended the congress.

In 2 years of carrying out the resolution of the First Party Organization Congress, the party organization, together with the army and people of Nghia Binh, has made a great effort, overcome many great difficulties, scored major achievements on each work front, virtually completed the restoration of the economy, made an effort to expand production, improved distribution, expanded agricultural production somewhat, quickly increased the grain yield, fulfilled the needs in the province, fulfilled its obligations to the state and begun to have some reserves. The grain yield, in paddy equivalent, rose from 430,000 tons in 1976 to 556,000 tons in 1978. In 1979, although there were successive natural disasters and the tenth-month crop was poor, it is estimated that the yield may reach 500,000 tons of grain. The 1979 value of production for industrial and artisan and handicraft industry goods has increased 38 percent as compared with that for 1976. The entire province has invested capital in industrial construction, increased the number of state-operated industrial enterprises to 62 installations (not including the installations managed by the districts), formed many industrial and artisan and handicraft industry production installations with concentrated regions such as Quy Nhon, Phu Tai, La Ha-Quang Nghia, Binh Dinh-Dap Da, and so on, created a number of new industries such as refrigeration, coarse porcelainware, glassware, storage batteries, fertilizer and so on and upgraded industry and the artisan and handicraft industry to sixth place in all the provinces and cities in southern Vietnam. The cultural and spiritual life of the people has clearly improved. The entire province has eliminated illiteracy and the system of schools and the public health network have been expanded; one out of every three people has been to school and for every 10,000 people there are 21 hospital beds.

National defense, political security and social order are continually being strengthened. The organization of party bases has expanded in the villages and neighborhoods.

The congress rigorously reviewed the weaknesses in leading and guiding economic and social management, weaknesses such as: the collective ownership rights of the laboring people have not really been manifested; encroachment on the collective ownership rights of the people is still rather serious; the potential concerning labor, arable land, forests, the ocean and the existing material and technical bases has not been exploited or used well in order to determine the economic development guidelines and plans of the province; the economic policies have not been used well in order to promote production; and the proper amount of attention has not been given to building the district and primary levels. Party building is not centralized, the new situations and tasks are not followed promptly, many party organizations and primary party organizations have not expanded the party, party discipline has not been upheld properly, a number of cases of discipline have not been dealt with strictly, there are no plans to satisfactorily train the existing cadres and party members or to prepare the following ranks, especially primary level cadres, and so on.

The congress put forth the 1980-1981 guidelines and tasks of the party organization and, in these, mentioned that the 1980 grain production target is 600,000 tons while the 1981 target is 650,000 tons. It put forth many measures aimed at manifesting the collective ownership rights of the laboring people, developing the economy and the culture, carrying out a major change concerning economic organization and management, strengthening national defense, security and the defense of the fatherland, strengthening mass and front activities, increasing combat strength and improving the leadership standards and capabilities of the party organization in order to satisfactorily complete the tasks of the next 2 years and be worthy of a locality having a glorious revolutionary tradition.

The congress elected a new provincial party organization executive committee consisting of 41 regular members and four alternate members.

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## **ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE**

### **CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR TRANSFORMATION OF ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT**

**Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 79 p 1**

**Article: "Establishment of Central Steering Committee For Improvement of Enterprise Management"**

**Text** The Council of Ministers has just issued the decision to establish the Central Steering Committee for Transformation of Enterprise Management entrusted with the mission of assisting the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers in:

- Establishing guiding plans for implementation of the Enterprise Statute and Enterprise Coordination Statute in accordance with the spirit and content of the Third Party Central Committee Conference resolutions and of Resolution No. 37--CP of 9 February 1978 of the Council of Ministers, together with the other instructions and resolutions of the Government regarding enterprise management.
- Guiding the implementation of policies, regimes and regulations concerning enterprise management and enterprise coordination, proposing measures meant to concretize management and organization principles enunciated in State-Operated Industrial Enterprise Statute and in the Enterprise Coordination Statute.
- Making initial and final review of the implementation of the State-Operated Industrial Enterprise Statute and of the Enterprise Coordination Statute.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### INCENTIVE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL ECONOMY ADVOCATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Local Rights to Initiative and Creativeness"]

[Text] Central economy and local economy are two constituent components of the national economy that combine with each other in a unified economic structure. As the building of nationally unified econotechnological sectors progresses firmly step by step, we must strive to build the local economy. Along with development of the central economy, developing the local economy is the substance of our economic development policy. The stronger the central economy grows, the firmer the basis for developing the local economy that it can create; on the other hand, the more the local economy develops, the more it will favor the rapid growth of the central economy.

From the very beginning, development of the local economy combines industry with agriculture, forestry and fisheries, starting with the district and relying mainly on local capabilities, but not without the assistance of the central economy. To develop the local economy, therefore, central economic sectors have an obligation to provide direct assistance to local authorities on the one hand and, on the other, to expand local authority and responsibilities, ensuring in the process that localities truly become masters of their own economic activities and livelihood and enjoy the initiative of realizing an equilibrium between production and consumption, between consumption and accumulation, within the framework of the central economy's direction and common objectives.

On the basis of the party's policy and guidelines and state planning, local authorities can have the right to decide the most beneficial economic projects, to promulgate concrete policies of a local character, and take the necessary measures to develop the local economy with the highest efficiency.

Local initiative and creativeness must be developed first and foremost in planning work, the objective of which should be to best exploit capabilities in labor, resources, and material-technical base in order to create as much wealth for society as possible. Through a national consumption policy, the state can ensure unity for basic, countrywide consumption standards and at the same time implement a policy of material incentives, allowing those localities that can exploit their advantages better, enrich themselves more, and produce more products and goods to enjoy a higher consumption level.

In planning, the central-local relationship should be improved along the line that requires only a few key products and certain basic economic and living standards to be centrally managed and that authorizes localities, on the basis of their resource and labor capabilities, to combine planning with market relations to solve problems concerning the people's multifarious needs. With regard to products placed under the unified management of central authorities, localities can use whatever remains after deliveries have been made as required by obligations or plans. As for commodities that are not centrally managed, local authorities can decide on production, prices, and consumption within their jurisdiction.

Localities should not only enjoy the initiative of producing in order to serve consumer needs within their boundaries and in the countrywide market, but they should also have the right to produce goods for export and maintain relations with foreign markets, in keeping with state plans and under guidance of the foreign trade authorities with regard to policies and regulations. Local authorities are empowered to use part of the foreign currency earned through their exports, as determined by the state, to import by themselves those supplies and accessories required for the production of export goods.

Expanding economic cooperation and the flow of goods among localities is an important form of developing local creativeness. Among localities, especially among provinces adjacent to each other, between highland and lowland provinces, and between provinces and cities, there must be long-range or yearly plans aimed at utilizing advantages and overcoming difficulties so that local economies can develop in a uniform manner.

Expanding local initiative and creativeness means making the working people's right to collective mastery a reality in each locality. This is entirely different from manifestations of localism, of exclusive self-sufficiency, and of dispersion of economic management. Local rights to initiative and creativeness should be implemented within the framework of general guidelines and policies and under unified, centralized management.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DEVELOPING ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN LOCALITIES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing the Relationship of Economic Cooperation Between Localities"]

[Text] The guidelines for local economic development emphasize above all that each locality must make the greatest effort possible to exploit its own sources of labor and resources in order to expand many sectors and develop many types of goods with the aim of satisfying the needs on the spot, reducing transportation expenses and enabling production to be close to the markets. But no matter how abundant the resources, no locality can have adequate conditions to produce and satisfy all of its needs. Some localities have forests but lack rivers and vice versa. Some localities are rich in mineral resources but poor in agricultural resources. Even in agriculture, some provinces are strong in grain production while others are strong in the production of industrial crops. Labor capabilities and techniques are not the same among the various localities. One place is excellent in one field while another is excellent in another. There are even localities that have many strengths, they have rivers, forests and deltas etc, but they advocate expanding the sectors based on self-sufficiency and this is not an economy. The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee pointed out that "in expanding the local economy in general and local industry in particular, closed self-sufficiency in each locality must be opposed and a cooperative division of labor between the localities must be expanded with the aim of manifesting the strength of each locality and achieving great economic results.

The contents of the relationship of economic cooperation between the localities are very rich. Above all, this is a cooperative relationship based on the general plans of the state. Based on these plans, each locality must fulfill its obligations or the localities must [form] a relationship by signing contracts that clearly set forth the responsibilities of each side in carrying out the plans. Second, there must be a cooperative relationship based on the separate plans of the localities. A city can sign contracts directly with a province concerning the city's

helping the province with machinery, equipment, tools, parts and technical workers in order to expand local industry; conversely, the province will supply raw materials and grain and consume the products of the city. A province can sign contracts with another province to exchange raw materials and commodities that it has an abundance of and vice versa. Two localities can cooperate to produce products on contract and then divide the volume of production or the profits with suitable percentages beneficial to both sides. Along with a cooperative relationship based on the general plans of the state, a direct relationship between the localities that is developed will manifest the strengths of each locality and enable the economy between the localities to expand evenly and firmly.

In developing the relationship of economic cooperation between the localities, attention must be given to the three most important spheres; cooperation between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces throughout the country, cooperation between the plains provinces and the mountain provinces and cooperation between the northern and southern provinces.

Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City are the two large industrial centers; they have many technical capabilities and skilled workers and can produce many products for themselves and for the entire country. Having the two cities exploit their industrial capabilities as well as possible in order to help the other localities develop the economy and, conversely, having the provinces in the country, especially the nearby provinces, supply raw materials and food for the two cities based on cooperating in production or exchanging technical products is something that will benefit the development of the two cities and the provinces and benefit the entire national economy. The southern provinces have many agricultural and forestry resources and abundant marine products but there are few local industrial installations or economic cadres and there is little managerial experience. The mountain provinces and the provinces in Tay Nguyen have strengths concerning forestry, animal husbandry and industrial crops but they have many difficulties concerning grain, laborers and transportation and communications. Implementing two-way economic cooperation between the northern and southern provinces and between the provinces in the plains and those in the mountains will help each province overcome its weaknesses and difficulties, help it exploit its favorable conditions and enable the economy of each locality to expand.

A relationship of economic cooperation between the localities is not limited to provinces but can be carried on between the districts in a province or in other provinces. Regularly exchanging cadre groups to go observe things and exchange experiences or opening trade fairs and economic and scientific and technical exhibits are forms that will help the localities understand each other and, based on this, help them sign contracts or agreements with each other concerning economic cooperation, scientific and technical help and the exchange of products.



Developing the relationship of economic cooperation between the localities is a form of manifesting the initiative, creativity and economic collective ownership rights of the localities with the aim of carrying out the party's line concerning developing the local economy. This is a direct responsibility of the localities and the general responsibility of the central sectors. The active and specific help of the sectors will create favorable conditions for the localities to expand this economic relationship.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL STRESSES BOTH QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF PRODUCTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Pay Attention to Both the Quantity and the Quality of Products"]

**Text** In a socialist society, both production and consumption have one same requirement, and that is there must be many products and these must be of good quality. Nonetheless, in concrete production situations, especially when everything is lacking, including machinery, building and raw materials, it is not an easy thing to produce both in large quantities and good products. For that reason, because of our scarcity of goods, there are people who believe that all we need to do is to produce a whole lot for temporary use and that we should not ask yet for high quality. Even enterprises which produce bad quality commodities could still get rid of them, thus there is no need to be concerned about quality. Such ways of thinking and doing things have not taken into consideration the long-term economic effects.

Both quantity and quality are aspects of production which are intimately linked together. A good product can be used for a long time, the consumer is happy and does not have to buy the same thing over and over, thus saving on his income. Thus, to produce good quality products is equivalent to producing in larger quantities. The quality of products is not only a technical problem pure and simple, it also includes an artistic content and has an industrial health aspect. In the furniture and clothing industries as well as in many other branches and sectors, it is possible to design products which require little raw materials and at the same time could be beautiful and practical. In the food processing and pharmaceutical industries, the health requirement is a very strict one. The aim of production in socialism is not pure value but the utilization value, service to the consumers. Thus, the guarantee of product quality is a question of economic and political importance.

The sixth conference of the Party Central Committee has clearly pointed out that in the development of consumer goods and local industries we must "pay attention to both the quantity and the quality of products"

and that "realities permitting, we must struggle to reach the utmost in both quantity and quality, one must not work in any odd fashion and in unconcerned manner, thus causing waste in raw materials and creating bad habits in production and management."

To pay attention to both the quantity and quality in production means that we must strive to produce many goods of fine quality within the limits of the possible. To do so, one must have a firm grasp of the Party line, pay the utmost attention to consumer goods and local industries, reformulate our planning in the direction of planning in relation to the market forces, enlarge the authority of the localities and production units so that they can make use of their own labor and resources, actively play a role in the balanced production of common items, while at the same time improving our policies meant to utilize fully all our economic components, combining the interests of the entire society with those of collectives and individuals, thus developing our production. The guarantee of product quality requires that the enterprises do well the work of raw material preparation, from the collection link to transportation, storing, classification, initial processing and treatment so that the non-standard materials can become standard materials; that we strengthen our mechanical repair forces, strictly implement the periodical repair of our equipment and machinery, maintain and develop the movement for training skilled labor and the competition movement among the better ones; that we educate and control our workers so that they fully implement the industrial process and apply the technical regulations. We must also organize and perfect the quality control system at the enterprise level and proceed to control tightly the products' quality through every production stage, discover in time and recondition poor quality products so that they can become acceptable products: these are indispensable measures.

To guarantee the quality of products is a direct responsibility of the enterprises but at the same time it is that of the organs higher than the enterprises, that is the sector's and state organs' responsibility. These have to do what is called for in accordance with their functions such as standardization regulations, quality determination for each categories of goods. They must publish rules and regulations for registering products and insuring product warranties so as to provide close quality control; they must invest into and equip the enterprises with more machinery; decide the differential--but rational--prices among the products of various quality so as to encourage the enterprises to produce more of the better products. When a plan is reviewed to see if it has been fulfilled, one must stress both the quantity and quality indexes. Those units which have not fulfilled their quality index cannot be considered to have fulfilled the plans.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN': CORRECTLY IMPLEMENT GRAIN PURCHASE, COLLECTION POLICY

BK120658 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Dec 79 BK

[NHAN DAN 12 December editorial: "Correctly Implement the Grain Purchase and Collection Policy"]

[Text] Agricultural taxation, collection of debts in goods or produce and purchase by two-way economic contracts are now the main measures to purchase and collect grain. Moreover, the state purchases the remaining grain and goods of producers at agreed prices. All cooperatives, production collectives, state-run agricultural installations and individual peasants' families using land are dutybound to pay agricultural taxes in goods, grain and other produce.

This duty is legal because land is an important production means of society. This is also a just and rational way for various organizations and peasants' households to contribute to national construction and defense. Considering the agricultural taxation policy and the state laws and upholding the collective mastery spirit and the sense of organization and discipline, all agricultural cooperatives and production collectives and individual peasants' families are dutybound to pay adequate taxes in goods and produce.

Those localities and units which still owe taxes in terms of paddy to the state must take action to collect all of them on a prescribed schedule and must overcome all the phenomena of delaying, dodging and evading the payment of taxes. Debts to the state which include the use of machinery, electricity, fuel, oil, water pumps and water as well as other means of production and technical materials provided by the state for those localities where the two-way economic contracts have not been established, must also be strictly and fairly paid.

It is not right to hold that the state is dutybound to invest capital and materials in production while manufactured products completely belong to producers and consumers or can be sold in the free market. Due to such erroneous thinking, in many localities, the quantity of products turned in by



cooperatives, production collectives and peasant families to pay their debts to the state has remained very low and nearly incommensurate to the state investments for the past several years. The right way is to exert much more effort to adequately recover debts, insuring that the effectiveness of capital investment in the agricultural economy can be ever more increased.

The two-way economic contracts have been applied only to some localities. This is a new and equal trade relation between the state and peasants which is completely different from simple barter. According to the two-way economic contracts, the state insures the supply of production means, technical materials and some essential consumer goods as required by producers who in turn are dutybound to sell grain and other produce at directed prices and in quantity commensurate to the value of materials they have received from the state.

Recently, some localities have made much effort to purchase and collect Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh and Hai Hung provinces have fulfilled their grain purchase and collection plans for the 10th-month crop and the entire year of 1979, and Minh Hai Province has collected all the yearly agricultural taxes. Meanwhile, some localities turning out great volumes of grain and commodity production have failed to satisfactorily implement their purchase and collection tasks. In some southern provinces, producers are loosely authorized to either pay taxes, clear debts or sell their products at agreed prices. As a result, the amount of agricultural taxes and debts collected is too low and equal only to a few percent of the tax norms. On the contrary, the amount of paddy purchased at agreed prices is up to many thousands tons.

It is against the spirit of the grain purchase and collection policy to consider the purchase of grain at agreed prices as a main measure to grasp much grain while failing to fulfill the tasks of collecting taxes and debts and of purchasing grain through the two-way economic contracts. The purchase of grain at agreed prices is a supplemental measure to be made when the collection of taxes and debts and the purchase through two-way economic contracts have been completed.

Those localities which have failed to follow the aforementioned guiding spirit must promptly take corrective action to insure correct implementation of the state-prescribed policy.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH RESETTLERS--Nghia Binh provincial authorities have to date sent 14,245 households of 16,000 people including 11,856 laborers from nearby provinces to various new economic zones. These people have gradually stabilized their livelihood and developed production. They have reclaimed nearly 17,000 hectares of new land to grow subsidiary food crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 11 Nov 79 BK]

HA TUYAN RESETTLERS--Since early this year, resettlers in Ha Tuyan Province including those who have gone to new economic zones and those from highlands who have settled in lowlands, have reclaimed more than 1,000 hectares of new land for growing wet rice and subsidiary food and industrial crops. The province is preparing to receive about 4,000 households of nearly 10,000 people who will come to build new villages. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Nov 79 BK]

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## AGRICULTURE

### AGP' CULTURAL SITUATION AS OF 5 NOVEMBER 1979 REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Nov 79 p 1

[Article: "As of 5 November, the Provinces and Cities in Northern Vietnam Had Harvested 33 Percent of the Area Transplanted in Tenth-Month Rice and Had a Good Yield. The Southern Provinces Had Sown and Transplanted Tenth-Month Rice, Fulfilling 84.5 Percent of the Planned Quota"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 November, the northern provinces and cities had harvested 427,000 hectares, which is equal to 33 percent of the area sown and transplanted in tenth-month rice and which is faster than at the same time last year (at this same time last year, 293,000 hectares had been harvested). However, as compared with the requirements of the present production season, the harvesting of the tenth-month rice is still being done very slowly. Some places have allowed the rice to over ripen; they have not harvested it on schedule because of not distributing the laborers rationally and because of allowing the laborers to be drawn into planting the winter crop. The provinces that harvested a large area are Cao Bang, 63 percent; Son La, 49 percent; Lai Chau, 45 percent; Ha Son Binh, 42.7 percent and so on. The provinces that harvested late and harvested only 30 to 37 percent of the area sown and transplanted in tenth-month rice are Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Bac Thai, Ha Tuyen, Haiphong and Ha Bac. Nghe Tinh and Quang Ninh harvested only 16 to 18 percent of the rice area. The localities must concentrate the laborers in an appropriate way in order to quickly harvest the tenth-month rice that has ripened and to avoid letting the rice wither and go to waste, which will have an effect on the tenth-month rice crop yield.

This year's tenth-month rice crop yield was good, especially the early tenth-month rice sown and transplanted using new short-term, high-yield varieties such as 75-6, 75-10 and so on. A number of tenth-month rice areas were infested with insects, especially army worms. After they were discovered, the cooperatives guided the harvesting and organized things to promptly exterminate the insects and limit the damage.

A number of tenth-month rice areas have suffered from drought. In nine provinces in Bac Bo, 126,000 hectares of rice suffered from drought and a few rice areas did not bloom.

The northern provinces and cities are gathering strength to plant the winter crop on schedule. As of 5 November they had sown 218,532 hectares in winter crops, fulfilling 67.7 percent of the planned quota, which is faster than at the same time last year (at the same time last year, 141,393 hectares had been sown). The area sown in winter sweet potatoes exceeded the planned quota by 7.6 percent. As for the area sown in winter corn, only 45.7 percent of the quota was fulfilled and only 56.2 percent of the planned quota for area was fulfilled for various types of vegetables and beans. The provinces that planted a large area in vegetables and subsidiary food crops were Hai Hung, 88.6 percent, in which sweet potatoes more than doubled the planned quota; Thanh Hao, 88 percent, in which sweet potatoes fulfilled 116.3 percent of the planned quota; Vinh Phu, 83.6 percent, in which sweet potatoes fulfilled 105.5 percent; and Ha Bac, 81.8 percent, in which sweet potatoes fulfilled 135.2 percent. The provinces that planted a small area were Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and the cities of Haiphong and Hanoi, which fulfilled between 53 and 65.5 percent [of the quota]; Nghe Tinh fulfilled only 46.3 percent of the planned quota. The localities are continuing to step up the speed of planting potatoes during the best agricultural season. The provinces that have planted a large area in potatoes are Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh and so on. Since the beginning of the season, the weather has constantly been hot; the soil in many places is dry and hard and difficult to plow and this affects the sowing of the various types of winter crops. In order to overcome this difficulty, many cooperatives have organized things to bail and carry water to irrigate the land before plowing and, after sowing the crops, they have continued to bring in water to irrigate the winter crops. The places are actively making preparations for the fifth-month and spring seasons. As for organic fertilizer, 3.7 million tons have been readied, which is an average of 3.5 tons per hectare of rice for the planned area (not including subsidiary food crops) and which is an increase over that at the same time last year.

As of 5 November, the southern provinces had sown and transplanted 1,681,000 hectares of tenth-month rice, fulfilling 84.5 percent of the planned quota. In this, the provinces from Thuan Hai on south had transplanted 1,461,000 hectares, fulfilling 84 percent of the planned quota. The tenth-month rice transplanted on schedule is growing well. The rice area suffering from harmful insects and diseases, waterlogging and drought is smaller than last year. Along with this, 22,483 hectares of early tenth-month rice have been harvested. Along with applying fertilizer to the tenth-month rice and harvesting the early tenth-month rice, the southern provinces are stepping up the speed of the plowing in order to sow and transplant the rice and plant winter-spring vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops. The southern provinces have plowed 70,756 hectares; in this, the provinces from Thuan Hai on south



have plowed 63,737 hectares and sown and transplanted 39,000 hectares of rice. Besides this, the localities have sown 19,528 hectares of tenth-month vegetables and industrial crops. As compared with the same period last winter, the winter-spring crop is being planted faster.

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## AGRICULTURE

### 'HANOI RADIO' REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OVER PAST 10 DAYS

BK111440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Dec 79 BK

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] After completing the winter crop cultivation, various localities have shifted their main task to preparing for the 5th month-spring crop season.

"According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 December, the northern provinces had plowed more than 560,000 hectares--an increase of 16,000 hectares over the same period last year--and secured nearly 5 million tons of fertilizer."

Although there is an increase in the stock of fertilizer by as many as 100,000 tons over the same period last year, it is still far from meeting the norm necessary for the forthcoming 5th month-spring crop season. To date, Ha Nam Ninh Province has prepared more than 980,000 tons of fertilizer and Ha Bac Province more than 500,000 tons for the cultivation of the 5th month-spring crop.

"Some of the tasks carried out in preparation for the 5th month-spring crop cultivation, particularly the sowing of rice seedlings, still have not met the set norms. By 5 December, the northern provinces had sown rice seedlings on only approximately 51,000 hectares."

Due to prolonged sunny weather, large areas of winter crops have been affected by drought. Faced with this situation, localities in the Delta region such as Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh have mobilized all available means to combat drought.

"In the south, apart from concentrating efforts in quickly reaping 10th-month rice on the remaining areas, various localities are also accelerating the cultivation of the winter-spring rice. As of 5 December, the southern provinces had reaped nearly 200,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. Many provinces such as Song Be and Ben Tre have completed the harvest of 10th-month rice on more than 50 percent of the cultivated area."

The southern provinces have also planted winter-spring rice on 29 percent of the planned acreage and vegetables and subsidiary crops on more than 550,000 hectares.

Besides crop cultivation, progress has also been made recently in animal husbandry. Thanks to effective raising methods, Thanh Hoa Province has been able to increase its hog population by 15 percent over the same period last year. To date, the movement to build Uncle Ho's fish ponds has been expanded to almost all provinces throughout the country.

According to the General Hydrometeorological Department, the weather will probably remain sunny the next few weeks. To satisfactorily carry out agricultural production, particularly the cultivation of the winter-spring crops, the premier's office urges all localities to make every effort to secure enough water for the protection of the winter crops and 5th month-spring rice seedlings against drought as well as to insure an abundant source of fertilizer to support the cultivation of rice in the forthcoming 5th month-spring crop season.

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## AGRICULTURE

### INCREASED INDUSTRIAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Concentrate the Strength of the Sectors Serving Agriculture"]

[Text] Promoting agricultural production, solving the food problem and the problem of raw materials for industry, and creating an increasingly larger supply of export goods are urgent missions of the entire nation and of all sectors and echelons. In order to do a good job of fulfilling those missions, agriculture is demanding that the sectors give all-round service, from providing technical equipment and supplying agricultural materials to processing and marketing products. The sectors have manifested their all-out efforts by annually sending to the rural areas a large volume of ordinary and improved implements, thousands of tractors, millions of tons of fertilizer and insecticides, and hundreds of thousands of tons of coal and many other kinds of agricultural materials. The installations to serve agriculture which have been and are being built in many places have created new capabilities in the supplying of electricity, in irrigation and water drainage, etc.

The accomplishments that have been achieved have been considerable, but in comparison to the requirement of developing agriculture rapidly and strongly, they amount to little. Although the quantity of implements supplied is large, their quality is still low, and a considerable number are not truly appropriate to the specific requirements of each area and each task. More and more tractors have been used in the fields, but there is a shortage of tractor-pulled machinery and an even greater shortage of spare parts, so the repair needs cannot be met and productivity and use effectiveness are low. The volume of coal supplied to agriculture, especially coal used for fuel in place of straw, is still too small in comparison to the requirements that have been set. There is still too little fertilizer and insecticide. Due to the deficiencies in transportation and distribution, many types of agricultural materials have been sent to the rural areas promptly and in sufficient quantities. There are still many agricultural service installations, the construction of which has not been sent, and the economic effectiveness of which has not corresponded to the capital invested.



Industry has not yet gone all-out to serve agriculture in part because of objective difficulties, because our industry is itself still small and weak, but principally because of subjective reasons. The party's viewpoints that "industry and agriculture must be combined from the very beginning" and "heavy industry must play the leading role in serving and stimulating agriculture" (Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress) have not been firmly grasped and corrected applied.

An urgent problem that has been posed for the industrial sectors is that they must do much more to develop agriculture, to increase crop and stock yields, to intensively cultivate and expand acreage, to aid the cooperativization movement and the reorganization of production, and to gradually bring about large-scale, concentrated, and specialized agricultural production. Providing technical equipment and materials for agriculture is a major problem which each industrial sector must, on the basis of its function and capabilities, draft plans to overcome as positively and effectively as possible. Tardiness in the service of agriculture must be overcome. The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee clearly stated that "the water conservancy, machinery, electricity, coal, chemical, communications and transportation, materials, internal trade, foreign trade, financial, banking, and other sectors must positively serve agriculture, and assure water conservancy, draft power, parts, fuel, labor implements, fertilizer, insecticides, construction materials, and the essential industrial consumer goods." The strength of the agricultural service sectors must be manifested in long-range planning as well as in planning for each production season and year, most immediately the plans to serve as well as possible this year's winter production season and all of the coming production year.

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## **AGRICULTURE**

### **FOOD OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON STAPLE FOOD BALANCING**

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Trinh Xuan Tien, vice minister of the Ministry of Food: "Some Opinions on Balancing Staple Foods in the Localities"]

[Text] It is necessary to balance staple foods in each locality.

To fulfill the strategic revolutionary missions and meet the three basic requirements--improving the people's living conditions, consolidating national defense and defending the homeland, and building the material-technical bases of socialism, the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee discussed plans for consumer goods production and local industry, while also discussing a number of urgent, immediate missions, among which staple foods are an important problem.

The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee decided that it was necessary to mobilize the cadres and organize the entire population and the entire army to promote agricultural, forestry, and fishing production, first of all solidly assuring the food supply while also supplying raw materials for the food industry and consumer goods industry and rapidly increasing the supply of export goods.

The Central Committee dealt with the problems of the sectors having to positively serve agriculture; of the armed forces in the various areas of operation having to both be combat-ready and fully utilize all capabilities in order to participate in the production of staple and nonstaple food; and of the large cities and industrial zones having to create nonstaple food crop belts in order to assure that they meet an important part of their nonstaple food needs.

With regard to staple foods, the resolution stated that "each province and district must go all-out to balance staple food in the locality, while also doing a good job of fulfilling their obligation of contributing to the entire nation." (Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee)

In order to fully understand the guiding spirit of the Central Committee resolution, a matter that must be illuminated is the balancing of staple foods in the locality, in order to have a unified guideline for effectively implementing the resolution of the Central Committee in the new situation.

Each locality which realizes its responsibility must be concerned for the people's living conditions, and above all for staple foods. It must show its concern principally by developing agricultural production comprehensively and strongly, with all existing capabilities and potential strengths in the locality. As Comrade Le Duan has often pointed out, the latent capabilities of a locality are its land and labor.

With regard to the consumption of state staple foods, because responsibility for it has not been decentralized to the locality, the staple foods of the provinces and districts are used only to guide and assist the cooperatives and peasants in developing production, and the provinces and districts do not realize their responsibility of providing staple foods to meet the state's consumption needs in the locality. Such staple food is that supplied to people in the locality who do not engage in agricultural production, including cadres, industrial workers, and state personnel.

Because they do not have clear responsibilities, when they encounter difficulties regarding staple foods the localities often request the central echelon to resolve them, even those among the peasants. As we all know, nearly all of the staple food the central echelon provides to the localities is imported from abroad.

That situation exists not because the localities do not care, but because the organization and management of staple foods in the distribution system are still concentrated at the central echelon, so the localities do not have clear responsibilities, which easily gives rise to dependence and negativeness.

In the past, due to the conditions of prolonged and fierce warfare many difficulties were encountered with regard to staple foods, so the central echelon had to unify management to assure prompt distribution to meet the urgent needs which the localities were at that time incapable of meeting. At that time, such a solution was a very necessary requirement, the best possible solution.

The present situation differs in many ways from that of the past and may permit us to do things differently. For example, the abilities and capabilities of the localities have developed and matured in comparison to the past; the scale and scope of the economic organization and management of the central state as well as of the localities have been expanded; the agricultural cooperatives in many places are stronger than in the past; the state's staple food needs at both the central and local levels are greater and more varied, etc. It would be inappropriate to continue unchanged the old method of centralizing the organization and management of

staple foods. The time has come to change the way of doing things and assign to the provinces and districts direct and specific responsibility regarding staple food and the people's living conditions in their territorial spheres.

It is rational and necessary to pose the problem in that manner. The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee posed the matter of all provinces and districts having to make the greatest possible effort to balance staple foods in their locality, and also posed the matter of each locality being responsible for the all-round resolution of the staple food problem.

How should staple foods be balanced in the localities?

First of all, it is necessary to firmly grasp and do a good job of fulfilling the mission of developing agricultural production, the central concern of which is the production of staple and nonstaple foods, as set forth by the resolution of the Central Committee.

Second, with regard to organization and guidance it is necessary to integrate production with consumption. In producing well, the localities must also be concerned with doing a good job of organizing distribution and consumption. The objective of production is consumption. After production, if there is to be consumption by the state there must be requisition-purchasing; if requisition-purchasing is sufficient consumption is sufficient, but if requisition-purchasing falls short, consumption cannot be assured. Therefore, consumption must be integrated with requisition-purchasing. On that basis, there must take form a process of integrating production with requisition-purchasing and requisition-purchasing with distribution in order to facilitate consumption. Our deficiency in the recent period is that requisition-purchasing was separated from distribution and consumption. Specifically, the localities were principally concerned with requisition-purchasing, but the central level was principally responsible for providing for state consumption. Now it is necessary to consolidate those tasks, to form a continuous process under the unified management of a single leadership organ in the locality.

Actual experience has shown that if, in guiding the circulation of staple foods, requisition-purchasing is separated from distribution, unavoidable contradictions and chaos will be encountered, even though there are state plan norms which have been assigned with legal force. Therefore, in order to balance staple foods in the localities it is necessary to, in addition to promoting production, pay attention to do a good job of circulation. In circulation, requisition-purchasing and distribution must be separated and not integrated, requisition-purchasing was done by the locality and many places wanted to lower the norms; but because supplying was not the responsibility of the localities there was the tendency to increase the needs, which caused a disparity between supply and demand, and the imbalance between the intake and outgo of staple foods in the localities became increasingly great.



Third, in order to balance staple foods in the localities under our conditions it is also necessary to import staple foods to make up for short-falls. In the north, except for a few localities, nearly all of the provinces must use imported staple foods (normally referred to as "central staple foods"). The provinces which suffer annual staple food shortages must use a rather large quantity of imported staple foods, valued at millions or tens of millions of dong per province, but the central echelon "picks up all the tabs." Therefore, except for requisition-purchasing some staple foods in the localities, the provinces have not been assigned clear responsibility in making up for the staple food disparities and imbalances in their localities, and thus believe that that is the responsibility of the central echelon. An old, familiar way of thinking is that only if we import staple foods can we have enough to eat, that the importation of staple foods is "essential," and that the localities cannot by themselves solve their staple food imbalances and must therefore be aided by the central echelon. That way of thinking, and the central echelon's practice of "making up for shortages as they occur," gave rise to the attitude of depending on the upper echelon.

The time has come, although a little late, to change our way of thinking about the matter of balancing staple foods. First of all, it must be realized that the imported staple food is in fact the staple food of the localities which have a shortage of it. The central echelon is only, and should only be, the organization which imports for the localities with shortages and must purchase staple foods from foreign countries. Except for a number of special requirements, the central echelon must directly manage supplying, but all imported staple food belongs to the localities and are under the control of the localities, which make estimates and recommendations regarding the import plans. Specifically, by means of the state plans and in coordination with the Ministry of Food, the localities may request the Ministry of Foreign Trade to help them organize the export of goods in order to purchase imports, including the staple foods needed by the localities. Therefore, the locality will become the master of the imported goods, of all materials imported for use in the locality, including staple foods. In what way will it be the master? It will be the master in that the locality must export goods equivalent to the total value of the goods it must import. It must be noted here that the locality must not merely export enough to equal the value of imports, but must also produce goods to supply to the central echelon which equal the value of the materials and goods the central echelon invests every year in the locality. Therefore, balancing in the localities means that the localities must assure the implementation of a two-way exchange within the country and a two-way exchange with foreign countries (balancing exports and imports). However, in the initial period, when the localities are still beset with a number of difficulties and have not had time to make advances, the central echelon may meet part of their needs. But as a matter of principle it is necessary to distinguish clearly which items must be balanced by a two-way relationship and which must be lent or granted. Only by means of clarity and equity in the two-way exchange relationships it is possible to

strengthen their sense of responsibility, stimulate their self-sufficiency capability, and truly assure their right to master their territory and the locality. That is real and strict socialist economic cooperation.

The reason why it is necessary to pose the problem in that way is that only when the localities do a good job of balancing can there be balancing at the central echelon. The locality can do a good job of balancing because only it has land and people. Land and people are the conditions for growing staple food as well as for creating many other kinds of products and goods. If production is good, and sufficient staple food can be provided, it will not be necessary to import so much staple food and it will be possible to use foreign exchange to import other items to serve the rapid development of the local economy. Exporting and importing are a long-range, necessary undertaking to build and develop the national economy. They include the exporting and importing of staple foods.

Are the localities capable of balancing staple foods on their own?

Very possibly, depending on the place and whether the capabilities are many or few. For example, in 1978 the Ha Ninh Staple Food Service had to go to Hoang Lien Son Province to buy 1,000 tons of fresh manioc to help a number of places which were short of staple food. When we review that situation in the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee we see that in order to produce 1,000 tons of fresh manioc, with an average yield of five to seven tons per hectare, there must be 150 to 200 hectares of land and 200 to 250 workers. Could Ha Nam Ninh Province locate 200 hectares of land and 200 workers? Some people say that Ha Nam Ninh not only has 200 hectares but has thousands of hectares lying fallow, and not only has 200 workers but has tens of thousands of idle workers who could go to work. The people in some cities and towns in Son La Province have a higher per-capita vegetable and subsidiary food crop-growing area than that of peasants in other areas. According to a reliable report, the Red River delta provinces are still leaving fallow a rather large area, including tens of thousands of hectares that could be brought under cultivation immediately, and in the southern provinces such acreage is much greater. In Ha Tuyen Province, one comrade complained that some youths who had some free time wanted to clear off a hillside to grow manioc, at a time when a very large amount of land was being left fallow, for the co-operative managed all of the land. One province allowed hundreds of cubic meters of wood and tens of thousands of bamboo plants to rot in the forest because there were no transportation vehicles. If that bamboo and wood has been used to make exchange products they could have been exchanged for thousands of tons of staple food.

Therefore, if a locality is capable of balancing staple food on the spot, that would be best. If not, it should produce other products to exchange for staple food. Such products may be exchanged within the country or with foreign countries. The capabilities for balancing staple food in the locality must be understood in that way.

There are also comrades who think that the reason why the locality lacks staple food is that there are too many people assigned to the central organs there, and that if not for them the locality would have enough staple food or would even have a surplus. Of course, if there are many central installations in places where difficulties are encountered there is additional assistance for a time, but it must be clearly understood that staple food can only be produced in the fields and by labor. Comrade Le Duan has pointed out that it is necessary to rely on the local land and labor to balance the various aspects, including staple food. In addressing that problem, Comrade To Huu told the localities that if someone votes for you, you must be concerned with his living conditions. That is a brief, clear statement. That is the attitude and stand of the party. It is also an actual necessity, and nothing could be better at the present time.

In balancing the staple food along the above lines, it is necessary to categorize those with enough to eat, those without enough to eat, and those with a surplus. Each category has its own direction of advance, as the Central Committee indicated long ago--the places that have shortages must advance to sufficiency, places with enough must advance to overabundance, and places with surpluses must advance to having even greater surpluses.

There is a tendency to go astray that must receive attention: Some places are unwilling to make "economic" calculations to benefit the nation and the people but merely, after hearing that it is necessary to produce staple foods, cut down the industrial crops, abandon acreage planted in vegetables and legumes, or destroy fruit trees, in order to grow staple foods.

That is not entirely correct, and sometimes is disastrous, for the affected crops are also very necessary for life, and if they are sold it is sometimes possible to buy even more staple food. Therefore, it is important that there must be balancing in each district. The districts must make economical and intelligent calculations, and on that basis draft plans for each village and cooperative. The province must review the plans of each district. The central-echelon sectors must coordinate in order to do a good job of resolving specific problems regarding organization and policy if staple foods are balanced in that manner.

In sum, the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee presented us with a new direction in creating a "breakthrough" in production. With regard to staple foods, in circulation and distribution it is necessary to improve management along the above lines, for only then will it be possible to restrict the negative aspects and dependency, and only then can we achieve a breakthrough in production. The state must promptly adopt the policy of assigning to the localities responsibility for balancing staple foods, for it would thereby contribute to stimulating the development of the local economy and the resolution of the staple food problem, the basis of which is the balancing of staple food at the local level.



## AGRICULTURE

### CORRECT DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Stimulating the Peasant Family Economy to Develop in the Correct Way"]

[Text] During the transitional period, the state and collective economies are the two main forms of the agricultural economy. With a system of public ownership of the production materials, the state farms, cooperatives and production companies can exploit the strength of collective production, carry out a new division of labor, specialize production, improve techniques and apply the achievements of science. With correct guidelines and good management, many state farms, cooperatives and production companies have begun to make clear the superiority of socialist production formulas as compared with those of a small-farmer economy.

Relying on an agriculture that has been reorganized and that is gradually advancing to large-scale socialist production, the family economy of the peasants can exploit all of its capabilities as well as possible and become a relatively important supplementary production force. The agricultural laborers have free time because of the production schedules. The secondary labor force in the rural areas is not small. Because of this, when affirming the main role of the state farms and cooperatives, attention must be given to stimulating the growth of the family economy of the peasants.

The family economy belongs to the sphere of individual ownership but it is different from the former system of small private ownership of the means of production because it has become an auxiliary element of the national and collective economies. The income of the family economy accounts for a rather large proportion of the total income of the peasants and cooperative members but the collective economy provides the most basic means of life.

In conditions of which the main means of production have been collectivized and the cooperative members must fulfill obligations to the collective economy, helping and guiding the family economy so it grows means



producing additional social wealth, improving the standard of living and enriching economic life. Stifling the family economy will hurt everyone.

Conversely, not strengthening the collective economy and enabling it to continually manifest its superiority concerning all aspects and instead emphasizing only the family economy will harm socialism.

Concentrating efforts on expanding the collective economy and, at the same time, stimulating the correct growth of the family economy, not limiting, restricting or relaxing things and ensuring that the family economy becomes a supplement to the collective economy are the correct guidelines for strengthening the collective economy and exploiting the potential capabilities concerning labor and arable land in order to expand crop growing and animal husbandry. The family economy can be maintained for a long time but it must be guided and helped.

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CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL ON 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 79 p 1

Editorial: "Prepare for Expanding the Cultivation Area and Applying Intensive Cultivation to the 5th Month-Spring Rice Crop"

Text As the entire country is stepping into reaping the main harvest and urgently working on the winter crop, the preparations for the winter-spring crop have started.

The winter-spring crop is gradually developing in the direction of crop multiplication, intensive cultivation, specialized crops, area expansion. It also constitutes the crop with the highest productivity. The provinces in the North, having proceeded from a fifth-month rice crop using a long-maturing and low-productivity species into a 5th month-spring crop using quick-maturing and high-productivity rice seeds, have seen their food production rise by the millions of tons. The provinces in the South have proceeded from the habit of having only one main harvest per year to expanding the winter-spring and the summer-autumn crops, with each crop yielding over one million tons of food. Nonetheless, the land potential here has been exploited only to a small extent. The South still has millions of hectares that can sustain crop multiplication. In the highlands, the land has been left fallow in many areas during the 5th month-spring crop.

Crop multiplication and intensive cultivation are forms of in-depth exploitation of the land which bring about quick and inexpensive results, but nonetheless there are a number of difficulties to overcome, especially in regard to the cultivation techniques. The 5th month-spring crop usually runs into difficulties owed to the abnormal weather transformations. In some years the warm weather lasts a long time, which makes that the rice seedlings grow very fast with their stems aging early; in other years the weather is bitter cold, killing the seedlings and the newly planted rice; in other years still the weather is cloudy and has little sun, plus a high humidity content, which makes that the rice plants do not multiply, have small ears and empty grains. The essential thing, then, is to effectively come up with flexible measures to take care of complicated weather trans-

formations which would insure that the intensive cultivation measures yield results. This constitutes the most secure way of getting a successful production season. The realities of production have shown that despite unfavorable weather conditions, there are still localities and production units which reap good harvests. This allows us to conclude that in every situation it is possible to have good results in production if we grasp the laws of weather transformation, if we know how to take advantage of them, exploiting the favorable aspects and watching out for and avoiding those that can create difficulties.

Through many years of experience with the spring crop we have accumulated much rich experience and necessary knowledge to build the technical process and production patterns which are effective in a situation of complex weather transformations. The greatest difficulty which one usually encounters has to do with the rice seedling link which suffers most under abnormal weather transformations; when this can be overcome, then one has won an important first step. To do well with this link, one must start with the selection of criteria-fulfilling seeds, treat them correctly and scientifically, and sow them at the right time. Normally one should sow and transplant in three waves; the first and last waves cover small areas while the middle wave occupies a larger area and is devoted to high-productivity species, sown and transplanted at the safest time in a season. One must sow enough seeds in expectation of additional makeup transplantings in areas which may be damaged by bad weather. This year, it did not rain towards the end of the main crop, one must pay attention to retaining water in anticipation of possible drought at the time of transplantation, ploughing, harrowing, and new seedling growth. Our chemical nitrogenous fertilizers being limited, we must produce a lot of organic fertilizer in order to guarantee the amount of fertilizer which is needed and in step with the productivity index and the transplanting area.

The provinces in the South should guard against drought which brings salt water inland, which would force the acidity up to the field level. We must build middle-level and small-size irrigation works (field ridges that would keep out the salt water, channels and ditches for irrigation and drainage) combined with cultivation and soil improvement measures in order to protect the crops. We must expand the transplanting area devoted to lice-resistant species and couple it with technical improvements meant to bring intensive cultivation to these fields.

In the planning for the production seasons, one should not project the weather conditions in only one way; one must have many plans for guarding against the worst situation and provide flexible and effective solutions in concrete situations.

The first part of the season as a whole has favorable weather for purposes of the winter and 5th month-spring crops. The new policies of encouragement of production are broadly welcome. The various sectors and echelons should take timely advantage of the new favorable conditions, promote positive factors while boosting the rhythm of main crop harvesting, of work on the winter crop. During this time, one should make timely preparations for assuring that the winter-spring crop reach the levels specified in the plan regarding area, productivity and production volume.

## AGRICULTURE

### COOPERATIVE MEMBERS ACCUSED OF USING TOO MUCH FERTILIZER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 79 p 2

[Tales of the Rural Areas column by "Hop Tac" (Cooperation): Land Borrowed by Cooperative Members Is Soaking Up...Fertilizer"]

[Text] Many places in Quang Nam - Da Nang Province have allowed cooperative members to borrow land to put out winter crops. As the winter season expands, much fertilizer is needed. Chemical fertilizer is limited, so it is necessary to produce much organic fertilizer. The principal sources of organic fertilizer are the pig pens and garbage. Collective hog-raising has not yet provided sufficient fertilizer, and most of what there is belongs to the cooperative member families.

The cooperatives usually buy organic fertilizer from the cooperative members. But recently difficulties have been encountered in purchasing fertilizer from cooperative members in a number of cooperatives. The cooperative members do not sell fertilizer to the cooperative, but want to keep it or sell it to one another to spread on the crops being grown on borrowed land. Furthermore, in many places cooperative members have not yet been fully paid for fertilizer they sold last year. Some cooperatives still owe cooperative members hundreds of thousands of dong.

In order to encourage the cooperative members to sell fertilizer to the cooperative, first of all the cooperatives must repay all of their debts to the people, while also organizing the continuous purchasing of fertilizer in order to process it and encouraging the cooperative members to contribute the full amount of fertilizer stipulated by the cooperative.

The soil needs fertilizer. Fertilizer must be rationally distributed between cooperative land and the land borrowed by the cooperative members. If no suitable steps are taken, the winter season crops on the land borrowed by the families will have their fill of fertilizer, while the cooperative land will have to grow crops without fertilizer.



## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

THUAN HAI INDUSTRIAL CROPS--Hanoi, 9 Dec--Thuan Hai Province, on the southern central coast of Vietnam, in the first eight months of this year, planted more than 1,800 hectares of castor oil plants and hundreds of hectares of cotton, sugarcane and tobacco. In this winter-spring, peasants in the province will expand the tilled acreage to 22,000 hectares, including some 5,000 hectares of industrial plants, twice as much as last winter spring crop. The district of Ninh Hai, specialized in growing onion and garlic for export, will put 500 hectares more under onion and garlic. [Text] [Hanoi VAN in English 0703 GMT 9 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### PHAM HUNG VISITS MACHINE FACTORIES IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] VNA--Pham Hung, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, recently visited the Vikino and Vinapro machine factories, spare parts factory No 3 and the Binh Hoa electronic factory (belonging to the Ministry of Engineering and Metals) in Ho Chi Minh City. He was accompanied by Do Dai Loc, vice minister of Engineering and Metals, and Nguyen Chi Toai, deputy director of the Southern Engineering Corporation.

At the Vikino factory which is specialized in producing water pumps and assembling tractors, the vice premier visited workshops one by one, inspected production arrangements, new equipments and the workers' working areas and inquired about labor productivity and the quality and manufacturing cost of products. He praised the cadres' and workers' efforts not only to fulfill the production plan but also to set up a number of mobile repair teams in the Mekong delta provinces. He instructed the factory to maintain close relationships with the various provinces and to follow up the local use of products manufactured by the factory in order to detect their good points and defects and continuously improve their quality to make them suitable for use in the fields. He reminded the factory of the need to organize production neatly and scientifically, to grow trees and flower plants around the factory, to make the workers' working places hygienic and comfortable and to take great care of the workers' life.

The vice premier visited Vinapro--a factory which specializes in producing spare parts for internal combustion engines used in agriculture and fishing; which has made initial progress in management, in broadly applying the system of paying wages according to production and in achieving high labor productivity and low manufacturing cost; which has made numerous improvements to heighten product quality; which has produced new goods every year; which has fulfilled or overfulfilled state plan norms for many years and which has made rather substantial contributions to [state capital] accumulation. While at the factory, the vice premier visited workshops, paid special attention to improved equipment and repaired

wornout equipment and looked into the production process of a number of handicraft industries. He cordially inquired about the professional and living standards of workers, called at their mess hall and inspected their lunch.

Addressing the factory board of directors, the vice premier praised the achievements of cadres and workers and their great efforts which have led to yearly progress in production and to a gradual improvement of the workers' life. He stressed the need to further develop the production of accessories for farming machines--especially those parts that wear out quickly--to organize the advertisement of goods [manufactured by the factory] and to help localities properly use them, thus actively contributing to promoting agricultural mechanization and especially stepping up the production of grain and food. In the managerial field, attention should be paid to promptly praising and rewarding innovations in technique and management and also to the material and moral life of workers.

At the Binh Hoa electronic factory, after touring areas where new equipment was being assembled and installed and production carried out, the vice premier congratulated cadres and workers for their endeavor to rapidly build and commission the factory. He told them: This sector is a new one in our country which will play an important role in national economy and must, therefore, be properly managed according to industrial regulations; it is necessary to provide advanced training for workers, to improve their skills, to ensure product quality according to international standards and, at the same time, to gradually build an adequate electronic sector to meet the great demands of production and the people's cultural life.

Spare parts factory No 3 is being transformed and expanded and has scored initial achievements in the research field and in organizing the production of high pressure oil pumps for automobiles. At the workshop producing this type of pump, the vice premier attentively listened to workshop supervisor Duong Chau Minh's detailed explanations about the equipment collectively manufactured and improved by cadres and workers to carry out production and ensure highly accurate measurements. He congratulated the workshop cadres and workers for having displayed a spirit of self-sufficiency and the courage to think and act in carrying out research and successfully organizing the production of high pressure oil pumps--a product which requires high technical standards and which effectively meets the needs of the automobile transport sector. He advised cadres and workers to try and expand the mass production of these categories of goods, to simultaneously heighten labor productivity and lower the manufacturing cost and to continuously improve product quality.

In his work session with leaders of the Southern Engineering Corporation, the vice premier said they had gladly noticed the youthful spirit, abilities and endeavor of the boards of directors and the technical cadres and workers of various factories who had restored many wornout equipments, guided the improvement of equipment to meet production requirements, made

progress in managing production, broadly applied the system of paying wages according to production, achieved rather high labor productivity and low manufacturing cost and stabilized and gradually improved the workers' life. The vice premier earnestly reminded them of the need to understand more clearly the key role of the engineering sector in national economy and to further develop this sector's potentials as well as the possibility of obtaining high productivity and especially mechanizing handicraft production to promote large-scale socialist production. Right now, the engineering sector must thoroughly understand and implement for a long time to come the spirit and substance of the resolution of the sixth Party Central Committee Plenum and, first of all, satisfactorily promote agriculture in which emphasis is laid on continued intensification of grain and food production. To this end, the engineering sector must closely follow the agricultural situation and realize the agricultural mechanization requirements so as to be able to set forth correct production guidelines and to effectively and promptly serve agriculture. The central engineering sector has also the important duty to help localities build provincial and district engineering installations and to create a central and local engineering system with work assignment and close coordination in management and production. Finally, Pham Hung said: It is necessary to strengthen party leadership in factories and, at the same time, to consolidate and develop trade union and youth organizations to make them strong, to properly exercise the workers' right to collective ownership of factories, to take care of the life of cadres and workers and especially to further improve the material and moral standards of young technical workers and cadres.

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CSO: 4209



## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

**NEW STOREHOUSE--VNA news:** On 11 November, the Ministry of Supply organized the dedication of Storehouse C. The Soviet Union helped equip this storehouse and sent specialists to help build it. During construction, Worksite 120 and other units subordinate to Construction and Installation Corporation 1 (Ministry of Supply) overcame various difficulties concerning materials, equipment and means of transportation, excavated and emplaced 250,000 cubic meters of earth and rock, poured 5,000 cubic meters of concrete, transported and installed more than 5,000 tons of equipment and 105 kilometers of industrial power lines and so on and promptly completed the project and put it into use. At the dedication ceremonies, Le Hoa, the vice minister of supply, and Comrade Kosarev, the economic counselor at the Russian Embassy in our country, expressed praise for the great friendship and combat solidarity between the people of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Tran Sam, a member of the Party Central Committee and the minister of supply, representatives from the ministries and the central and local sectors, representatives from the agencies and the Russian specialists attend the dedication ceremonies. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 79 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### FULL USE OF EXISTING INSTALLATIONS URGED, PENDING NEW BUILDING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Coordinate Best Use of Existing Production Installations with Building of New Ones"]

[Text] The sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee pointed out that the sound use of the existing production installations must be appropriately coordinated with the building of new ones if the production capacity of the consumer goods industry and local industry is to be rapidly developed.

It is necessary to fully use the existing production installations because, despite their small number, only 50 to 60 percent of their capacities has been utilized. Some sectors have used only 40 to 50 percent and some enterprises only 30 to 40 percent of the capacities of their production installations. To fully use the existing production installations is a measure which will have a great economic effect because it will produce plenty of goods for society without requiring additional locations and involving more time. At present, the consumer goods producing sector of our entire country possesses about 2,000 enterprises at the central and local echelons. If only a further 20 percent of the unexploited capacities of these production installations is utilized, the effect to be obtained will be tantamount to the building of hundreds of new factories.

To fully use the existing production installations means to exploit the capabilities of central and local industries, cooperatives and individual handicraftsmen as well as the production capacities of economic, cultural and national defense sectors. Such exploitation involves in-depth investments to expand, transform and heighten the capacities of production installations. The following three points are highly significant: seek by all means to solve the problem of raw materials, especially domestic and local materials, with a view to creating stable sources of raw materials for each production installation; make in-depth investments to achieve equilibrium of production capacities and synchronization of the production line such as by increasing the number of rear service units in the marine products sector, yarn spinning units in the textile industry, pulp boiling units

in the paper industry, oleaginous product and sugar cane squeezing and pressing units in the food industry and so forth; and strengthen mechanical capacities to produce accessories, molds and models and to ensure repairs to and improvement of equipment and machines.

Along with fully using the existing production installations, it is essential to build the necessary new ones; however, when building any new production installation, attention must be paid first to the supply source of capital and raw materials. Careful estimates must be made prior to building new production installations at a time when the existing production installations have not yet been used to full efficiency, when capital investments are small, when raw materials are short and when capital construction is, generally speaking, still faced with numerous difficulties. Due to incomplete calculations, in none of the past years was the capital construction plan fulfilled had readjustments not been made. In some year, the capital immobilized in unfinished projects was larger than the newly invested capital. In the first 9 months of 1979, only 50 percent of the yearly capital construction plan was fulfilled; workers in many projects had to quit because there was not enough work. Therefore, before deciding to build a new production installation for any sector, we must be able to answer two questions. First, is it possible to fully use all the existing capacities to create the necessary products without having to build new production installations? Second, will the factory to be built be in a position to operate normally and do business profitably? Only when there is certainty that it is no longer possible to fully use the existing capacities and that the factory to be built will have sufficient conditions, especially with regard to raw materials, to normally operate will the responsible agencies petition and ratify the investment policy.

Concerning the consumer goods industry and local industry in the near future, new construction will focus only on such sectors as tea, sugar, pineapple, paper, silk, pottery, glassware, construction materials and so forth which need to be vigorously developed and also on certain localities such as the southern and mountainous provinces where industrial installations are few. Once a decision has been made, efforts must be concentrated on adequately preparing for investment so as to be able to quickly build and commission the project and obtain the greatest economic effect.

To soundly coordinate the full use of the existing production installations with the building of new ones according to the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Party Central Committee Plenum is an important measure aimed at eliminating waste in capital construction.

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### VO CHI CONG URGES DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA—On 13 and 14 November, the Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee held a conference to review the state of mulberry, silkworm and silk production in 1978 and 1979 and to discuss measures to develop mulberry cultivation, sericulture, silk reeling and silk weaving in 1980 and the subsequent 5-year period (1981-1985).

Vo Chi Cong, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, attended and addressed the conference.

Despite numerous difficulties caused in the past 2 years by natural calamities and enemy ravage, the task of growing mulberry, raising silkworms and reeling silk has been developed fairly well and has made many-sided progress. Many localities, especially the southern provinces and cities, have built numerous material-technical bases—such as by taking initiative in keeping breeder silkworms and raising certain species of silkworm which produce plenty of cocoons with high quality silk—zoned off areas for specialized and concentrated cultivation of mulberry in 15 provinces and cities and raised the mulberry grown area from 5,800 hectares in 1977 to more than 9,000 hectares by the end of 1978. Though the 1978 mulberry crop was poor and had a low yield throughout the country, the state succeeded in purchasing 110 tons of silk yarn. In only the first 8 months of 1979, the various localities delivered 80 tons of silk yarn to the state for export. Along with mulberry cultivation, many localities such as Tay Ninh, Dong Nai and Nghia Binh provinces and others which grow cassava intensively have developed the raising of cassava-leaf eating silkworms, thereby increasing the volume of cocoons exported in 1978 by a half as compared with 1977.

However, the production of mulberry, silkworms and silk has developed at an uneven rate; many localities have not yet correctly realized the role of mulberry cultivation, sericulture and silk production while some others have not yet decided to reserve land for mulberry cultivation. The organizational,



managerial and guidance system from the central to grassroots level has not yet been duly consolidated and is still burdened with the administrative management needs; policies requiring completion, amendment or reenactment have not caught up with the situation and have failed to encourage people to grow mulberry and raise silkworms...

The conference passed the guidelines, tasks and measures aimed at developing the production of mulberry, silkworms and silk in 1980 and the following 5 years by developing mulberry cultivated areas into specialized cultivation ones, producing a large amount of silk for export and using districts as bases with overall harmony to develop mulberry, silkworm and silk production in all the three sectors--state-operated, collective and household. It is necessary to fully use lands, labor and traditional experiences and to encourage the nationwide development of mulberry cultivation, silkworm raising, silk reeling and silk weaving. Beside mulberry cultivation, the movement to raise silkworms that feed on cassava and *ricinus communis* leaves must be stepped up.

On the basis of zoning specialized cultivation areas, it is necessary to plan the building of enterprises and reorganize production from the grassroots level and to determine the rate of investment for the building of material-technical bases such as new areas for growing mulberry each year, silk reeling enterprises and so forth. Localities must stabilize their volumes of production and entrust the cocoon and silk purchase plan to the grassroots level. It is necessary to step up the building and consolidation of material-technical bases which are essential to the mulberry, silkworm and silk sector and which must include a network to produce breeder silkworms' eggs, a network to manage this breeding egg production, a network to process cocoons and so forth.

Addressing the conference, vice premier Vo Chi Cong pointed out: The climate of our country is suitable for mulberry cultivation and sericulture. In many areas, especially the southern provinces, it is possible to raise silkworms all the year round, manpower is rather abundant and many kinds of soil are fit for mulberry cultivation. Since mulberry cultivation and sericulture are a traditional occupation of people in many localities, it is very possible to develop this occupation rapidly, vigorously and broadly. Beside the intensification of cotton planting, mulberry cultivation and sericulture must be developed to partly meet clothing needs. On the other hand, silk yarns and silk fabrics are commodities of high economic value which may be exported in exchange for a cotton volume many times larger than that of the silk exported and which will thus help resolve the people's clothing problem according to the spirit of the resolution of the sixth Party Central Committee Plenum.

After pointing out the role and significance of mulberry cultivation and sericulture in agricultural production, Vo Chi Cong reminded the various localities of the need to change their views, to resolutely fulfill the 1979 and 1980 plan norms and to make adequate preparations and create

facilities for implementing the third 5-year plan. The vice premier also called the localities' attention to certain basic measures aimed at stepping up the movement to grow mulberry and raise silkworms. It is first necessary to zone the mulberry cultivation and sericulture areas, to build up areas for concentrated cultivation of mulberry and to simultaneously consider the scattered cultivation of mulberry very important. Each locality must fully use all categories of labor to build material-technical bases such as a network to produce breeder silkworms, installations to raise silkworms and process cocoons and so forth. In addition to reinforcing organization from the central to local level, especially the production and business network, the mulberry cultivation and sericulture sector must pay attention to providing training and advanced training for its contingent of technical cadres and workers. While developing mulberry cultivation, sericulture, silk reeling and silk weaving, it is necessary to take into account all the three sectors--state-operated, collective and household. The district level must provide close guidance, launch at all costs a movement to grow mulberry and raise silkworms in all households, and create all favorable conditions for purchasing and processing cocoons. The sectors concerned must harmoniously, promptly and specifically meet requirements of mulberry cultivation and sericulture and create conditions for vigorously developing this trade.

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CSO: 4209

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### RAILROAD SECTOR COPES WITH SHORTAGES THROUGH POSITIVE MEASURES

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Sep 79 pp 1,3

[Article by Vu Ban, Chief of the Material Department, Railroad General Department: "Some Measures for Overcoming Material Difficulties"]

[Text] The railroad sector's biggest difficulty in 1979 has been the critical shortage of virtually all types of material and parts. The state has only been able to supply between 40 and 60 percent of the plan requirement.

Many types of material to support transportation are in short supply, most threatening being coal to run trains (coke and bituminous coal). This led to the cancellation of some scheduled trains in the north for two to three straight days at the beginning of August.

As for material to support industry, the most pressing are metal, forging coal, lumber, plywood, paint and soldering rods. No parts whatsoever for steam locomotives and railroad cars have been imported, except for 40 percent of the requirement for the Iden Xo [Soviet Union] diesel locomotive. Obviously, such a limited volume of supply has had quite an impact on the railroad sector's production and equipment repair plan.

As for material for building and repairing bridges and railways and for capital construction, the greatest shortage is in rails, annex switches, girders, crossties and construction materials. Imported goods only arrived in August. There has been a particularly severe shortage of crossties of various types. This does not take cement into account; the state has supplied only a little more than half the requirement.

This generalizes the primary railroad material difficulties in 1979. Our railroad sector has refused to be inactive, however. Endowed with the tradition of self-reliance, we have, with direct guidance from the party committee and general department, charged forward to overcome difficulties under complex circumstances, resolved to not stand by with hands tied and refusing to break the plan.

To complete the sector's highest political task, transportation, and to gain experience from 1978 about coal for running trains, we foresaw general difficulties in importing bituminous coal and Brai tar to produce coke. So, we made advance preparations from the very beginning of 1979. On the one hand, we continuously presented requirements to the state and concerned ministries, but the main thing was active contact with Phan Me and Hon Gai asking them to increase the coal supply norm. Phan Me compensated for the coke even though the proposal asked for use of 13,000 tons of type II Phan Me coal to be mixed with 60 percent rice II and 40 percent slack K coal for running the trains. Upon learning that both rice I and rice II coal had dried up, we immediately requested 100 tons of sedimentary oil so that, in case of extreme shortage, it could either be mixed into the coal or sprayed to run the trains. At the same time, we requested a proportion of diesel oil so diesel locomotives could come up from the south to help out steam locomotives because of the coal shortage in the north, thereby limiting prolonged cancellation of passenger trains which impacts on the people's travel.

To support the plan to build more than 115 railroad cars, to overhaul 1,050 railroad cars and make annual repairs on more than 3,000 railroad cars, and to overhaul or restore nearly 30 steam and diesel locomotives, some 3,000 tons of parts of various types were needed. Most of this amount came from imports in previous years which are now nonexistent. Faced with this difficulty, we have resolved the problem through three great measures -- producing parts for locomotives and railroad cars on our own. Work was divided among the Huu Nghi Plant (400 tons), the Gia Lam Rolling Stock Works (500 tons), the Di An Plant (300 tons), and the Bridge and Railway Machine Works (100 tons). Groups and small enterprises have recently made parts as well, such as the Haiphong Rolling Stock Enterprise (30 tons), the Hanoi Rolling Stock Enterprise which winds coil springs (15 tons), and the Hanoi Locomotive Enterprise which forges brake shoes and brake drums (50 tons). All the above efforts illustrate high consciousness and provided 40 percent of the requirement.

We are also expanding relationships outside the sector, placing production in state enterprises, provinces and cooperatives. Thirty-seven contracts have been signed with enterprises and external cooperatives during the past 8 months. This has yielded 30 percent of the 3,000-ton total. In particular, the ministry's Ngo Gia Tu Plant has produced for the railroad the P2-model railroad car valve 3, a difficult type of technique yet successfully done. Thus far, it has produced more than 200 and is in the process of producing 300 more.

For the remaining 30 percent which must be supplied, we are collecting, processing and fully utilizing old parts from locomotives and railroad cars that have been written off. This measure is very important. For the past 8 months we have collected over 730 usable tons, such as axles, heads, brake drums, chassis, and so on. By means of the foregoing measures we have, over the past 8 months, supplied to units in the sector 2,150 tons of locomotive and railroad car parts of various types, while almost 900 tons more we believe



can be supplied for the industrial production and repair plan in the last 4 months of the year. As for the shortage of iron and steel, we still must, besides reclaiming for use old iron, steel, cast iron and copper, ask the state to provide 2,000 tons in the fourth quarter of 1979, particularly 3-, 4- and 5-mm steel sheets which are in critically short supply. At the same time, we are requesting importation of sheet metal for steam locomotive fire-boxes and flanged wheels, things that have been out of stock for several years now.

As for material for bridges and railways and for capital construction, we have actively overcome the unavailability of rails, switches and crossties by:

- Mobilizing inventories in the Kep, Dong Anh and Vinh storage areas for over 7,000 rails and annexes.
- Establishing two full-time trains to collect rails scattered along the railway: over 3,000 rails and crossties have been gathered up in the western area; 1,555 rails and 14,756 steel crossties plus over 10 tons of annexes have been gathered up in the Khe Net-Minh Cam area.
- Picking up 57 switches for assembly and repair, turning the Bridge and Railway Machine Works into a factory specializing in the production of switches and initially producing over 20 switches.
- Lacking wooden crossties, we are producing concrete ones as a substitute. Now that rails and switches are being imported, we are actively drawing them to supply the plan.

As for construction materials such as cement, brick, tile, etc., we are launching the movement throughout the sector: "Produce a portion of the construction materials ourselves, reduce overall difficulties for the state." The result has been completion of a lime kiln with an annual capacity of 6,000 tons, not only a surplus but also a help to localities in support of agriculture. Construction is completed on the 10,000 ton-per-year cement kiln and preparations are in progress for the first lighting at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1979. We therefore need only ask the state for the high-grade type of cement (400 to 500 tons) to use in important places. Moreover, we have plans to produce brick and tile of various types.

Thus, the lesson learned is that, in the face of countless difficulties and obstacles, seemingly insurmountable difficulties can be surmounted if high determination, specific organizational and supervisory measures, and knowing how to tap existing potential and motivate the masses exist.

Alongside the subjective efforts, however, we also recommend that the ministry and state take care of some of the primary requirements and create conditions for developing the potential of the sector. This is providing us with two steel smelting furnaces (a 1,000-ton one and a 500-ton one) because without steel smelting many basic problems cannot be solved. Provide

raw materials and forging coal of various types since with existing equipment, cadres and technicians, the railroad sector can itself produce various types of railroad cars without having to import from abroad at great expense cars that are of poor quality and even unsuited for Vietnam. Please import sheet metal for steam locomotive fireboxes, boilers and flanged wheels, springs of various types, etc., because we cannot produce these things.

As for coal to run the trains, we suggest the state invest in the exploitation of domestic bituminous coal and supply reserves to the railroad for 2 months in order to totally eliminate the "hand-to-mouth" situation as in the past several years. At the same time, supply slack so we can provide most of the construction materials according to the plan.

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## LABOR

### ORGANIZATION, RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRODUCTION, LABOR UNITS REDEFINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Work Responsibilities of Production Units and Labor Units"]

[Text] The work of production units in the fields has a direct, decisive effect on the result of the undertaking carried on by cooperatives or production collectives. These production units are labor units and teams. The organization of units and teams subordinate to a management board a basic form of labor organization in cooperatives or production collectives aimed at combining the uniform guidance of the management board with the decentralization of responsibilities according to sectors and production areas. There are two organizational forms for units and teams in cooperatives: production units and teams organized along the cooperatives' production lines with the aim of obtaining products from cultivation, animal husbandry, forestry and handicrafts; and labor units and teams specialized in serving production units in order to ensure technical standards for various farming works and to obtain high labor productivity.

Labor organization in cooperatives must be based on the continuous tendency to broaden cooperativization and to gradually apply specialization and also on the need to ensure uniform and centralized management by the management board and to simultaneously develop the active and creative spirit of units and laborers. Labor units and teams have emerged from the movement to reorganize production from the grassroots level. Apart from certain achievements, there is a fairly common shortcoming—that is, while the specialization of labor organizations is considered important, specialized units and teams have been extensively set up without coordinating this task with cooperativization in production. The importance of basic production units directly producing goods has not received due attention. Because undue attention has been paid to specialized units and teams, because of the belief that these units and teams are the only specialized ones and because strong laborers with technical knowhow have been assigned to these units and teams, basic production units are ultimately composed mostly of weak and technically deficient laborers with low labor efficiency. This state of affairs has directly affected the result of production and especially the farming schedule and fertilization. In many areas, too large production

units comprising 80 to 100 laborers have been set up, which has caused difficulties to the task of guiding daily production activities.

From experiences gained in recent years, we may conclude that importance must be attached first to the consolidation of units which directly produce the ultimate goods and which are basic production units in the cultivation, animal husbandry and handicraft sector. If management is to extend to each and every laborer, basic production units in cooperatives must not be too large and each unit in charge of growing grain crops must include only 50 to 60 laborers to work on 25 to 30 hectares. Young, strong and technically versed laborers must be reserved for basic production units. If organization is consolidated and if the recently promulgated policy on distribution is implemented in cooperatives, production units will be deeply concerned with the end result of production and become strong enough to work on schedule, to carry out intensive cultivation and to increase the crop yield.

Though it is necessary to set up units and teams specialized in each type of work in order to have organizations responsible for each basic technical job in cooperatives, they must not be organized according to the same pattern. For some tasks, it is necessary to set up specialized labor units and teams throughout the cooperative while for others, it is merely necessary to organize labor teams and small labor groups within basic production units. In view of the present situation, cooperatives must set up only units in charge of seeds, water conservancy and farmland water conservancy and mechanized units (if the latter already exist). The specific situation in each locality must be taken into consideration in deciding whether or not to set up units in charge of producing fertilizers, controlling harmful insects and diseases, carrying out long distance transportation... Experiences gained in many localities have shown that it is unwise to set up soil preparing units using buffaloes and oxen and have these units concentrate on working for the entire cooperative.

The more detailed the work assignment, the broader the cooperation required. If works are assigned but cooperation improperly implemented, labor productivity will sometimes fall lower than before the work assignment. After setting up basic production units and teams and specialized units and teams, management boards must heighten their own managerial standards, ensure good production relationships between basic production units and teams and specialized units and teams, emphasize the moral responsibilities of all units and apply the material stimulus principle to induce them to jointly increase labor productivity and shoulder the responsibility for producing goods--ultimately grain and foodstuffs--for the benefit of the collective and entire society.

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần An [TRAANF AN], Lieutenant Colonel

Of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; his article "Actively Contribute To Safeguarding and Developing the Collective Mastery of the Working People" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 26 Sep 79 p 2)

Vũ Ban [VUX BAN]

\*Acting Head of the Materials Department, Railway General Department; his article "Measures for Overcoming Material Difficulties" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Sep 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình

\*Publisher of THUY LOI [Water Conservancy], the monthly journal of the Ministry of Water Conservancy; his name appears on the masthead of the journal. (THUY LOI No 192, Oct 78)

Nguyễn Chấn [NGUYEENX CHAANS]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Power and Coal; on 14 Nov 79 he attended the inauguration of the Vietnam-Soviet Mining Technical Workers School at Uong Bi, Quang Ninh Province. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Sanh Châu [NGUYEENX SANH CHAAU] aka Nguyen Quan Chinh [NGUYEENX QUANG CHINHS], Deceased

Born in Pho Vinh Village, Duc Pho District, Nghia Binh Province; Member of the VCP since 1933; Chief Justice of the People's Supreme Court of Danang;

former member of the Central Trung Bo VCP Committee; Head of the Security Department, 5th Region; Standing member of the PRGRSV Representation in the Central Trung Bo Region; He was sent for treatment to the GDR. However due to the extreme seriousness of his illness he died on 19 Oct 79 in the GDR at the age of 62. (NHAN DAN 12 Nov 79 p 4)

Ta Thi Chinh [TAJ THIJ CHINH]

\*Deputy Director of the Public Health Service, Hanoi; her article "The Capital Public Health Sector Unceasingly Strives To Improve" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 16 Oct 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Côn [NGUYEENX COON]

\*Deputy Director of the Commerce Service, Hanoi; his article in praise of his service appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 29 Sep 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Cung [NGUYEENX VAWN CUNG]

\*Chief editor of THUY LOI [Water Conservancy], the monthly journal of the Ministry of Water Conservancy; his name appears on the masthead of the journal. (THUY LOI No 192, Oct 78 masthead)

Đường Hồng Dật [DUWOWNGF NOONGF ZAATJ]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; this issue carried an interview with him on "Some Scientific and Technological Key Problems in Increasing Rice Yields" in Vietnam. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 9, Sep 70 pp 1-5)

Nguyễn Cảnh Dinh [NGUYEENX CANHR ZINH]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; attended a 3-day conference held in Quy Nhon from 15 to 17 November 1978 to discuss tightening management of machinery in the water conservancy sector. (THUY LOI No 194, Dec 78 p 4)

Phạm Du [PHAMJ ZUJ]

\*Director of the Urban Projects Service, Hanoi; on 26 Oct 79 he attended a Municipal People's Council meeting to discuss the municipal beautification plan for 1980. (HANOI MOI 27 Oct 79 p 1)

Lee Hoa [LEE HOAF]

\*Vice Minister of Supply; on 11 Nov 79 he attended the dedication of a Soviet supplied depot. (NHAN DAN 13 Nov 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Hồ [NGUYEENX NGOCJ HOOF]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; on 10 Nov 79 he was in Yen Bai City to attend the 2d Congress of the Hoang Lien Son Province Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (TIEN PHONG 20-26 Nov 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Thế Khanh [NGUYEENX THEES KHANHS], \*Dr.

Director of 108th Military Hospital; listed at the end of an article by personnel from this hospital published in this issue. (NGOAI KHOA, Vol VI, No 4, Jul-Aug 78 p 110)

Nguyễn Huy Khôi [NGUYEENX HUY KHOOI]

Deputy Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Hanoi; recently he attended the 6th Annual Physical Fitness Congress held by the Physical Education and Sports Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Nov 79 p 2)

Đo Đại Lộc [DOOX DAIJ LOOCJ]

\*Vice Minister of Engineering and Metals; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Hung on a visit to engineering plants in No Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Trung Mai [NGUYEENX TRUNG MAI]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 26 Oct 79 he attended a Municipal People's Council meeting to discuss the municipal beautification plan for 1979 and 1980. (HANOI MOI 27 Oct 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Minh [NGUYEENX VAWN MINH]

\*Head of the Education Service, Ha Son Binh Province; he signed a letter that appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Oct 79 p 5)

Trần Quang Nghĩa [TRAANF QUANG NGHIA]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee of the Ministry of Water Conservancy;  
\*Secretary of the Vietnam Water Conservancy Trade Union; attended ceremonies on 18 Sep 79 at which a government commendation was presented to the Cadre Department of the Ministry of Water Conservancy for achievements in 1977. (THUY LOI No 192, Oct 79 p a)

Nguyễn Duy Phiêu [NGUYEENX ZUY PHIEU]

\*Deputy head of the Institute of Industrial Chemistry; author of an article in this issue entitled, "Fertilizers and Biological Stimulants Processed From Peat." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 9, Sep 79 pp 14-15)

Đoàn Phương [DOANF PHUWOWNG]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; \*Head of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Hungary Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 12 Nov 79 he attended the signing of an agreement for scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary. (NHAN DAN 14 Nov 79 p 4)

**Trần Quang Phường** [TRANG QUANG PHUONG]

Director of the Labor Service, Hanoi; his article "The Labor Sector Is Concerned About Job Security for Everyone" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 19 Oct 79 p 3)

**Hoàng Quy** [HOANG QUY]

Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Vinh Phu Province; on 24 Oct 79 he attended the 1st Science Conference of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education dealing with the program on "Research and Application of Science and Technology To Reorganize Production and Organize Living Conditions at the District." (HANOI MOI 27 Oct 79 p 1)

**Lê Quý Quỳnh** [LEE QUYS QUYNH]

\*Deputy Chief of Cabinet in the Office of the Premier; on 24 Oct 79 he attended the 1st Science Conference of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education dealing with the program on "Research and Application of Science and Technology To Reorganize Production and Organize Living Conditions at the District." (HANOI MOI 27 Oct 79 p 1)

**Lê Tu Sơn** [LEE TUV SOWN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; recently he commented on a track meet to be held in his province. (TIEN PHON 20-26 Nov 79 p 16)

**Đoàn Duy Thành** [DOAN DUY THANH]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; \*Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 9 Nov 79 he attended the departure of a visiting fleet of Russian warships. (NHAN DAN 10 Nov 79 p 1)

**Nguyễn Thi** [NGUYEN THI]

\*Deputy Director of the Communications and Transportation Service, Hanoi; his article "The Principle Mission and the Future Direction of Hanoi's Communications and Transportation" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Oct 79 p 6)

**Trần Thuận** [TRANG THUAN]

SRV Ambassador to Romania; on 9 Nov 79 he awarded an SRV medal to Romanian colleges for their assistance in training SRV scientific and technical cadres. (NHAN DAN 13 Nov 79 p 4)



**Trần Thủy [TRANH THUYS]**

\*Deputy Head of the Central Research Institute on Oriental Medicine; his article "At a Treatment Installation Using Oriental Medicine" appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 22 Nov 79 p 15)

**Trần Tiến [TRANH TIEENS]**

Director of the Culture and Information Service, Hanoi; his article "We Are Studying Hai Hau District" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 13 Oct 79 p 2)

**Nguyễn Đình Tranh [NGUYEENX DINHF TRANH]**

\*Vice Minister of Power and Coal; on 10 Nov 79 he attended the departure from Hanoi of a Soviet Government delegation, a delegation from the Soviet Federation of Associations of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Other Nations and the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 11 Nov 79 p 1)

**Nguyễn Đình Tư [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]**

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; on 9 Nov 79 he was present when Alternate Political Bureau Member, To Huu, addressed a conference of the Higher and Vocational Education Sector. (NHAN DAN 12 Nov 79 p 4)

**Lê Văn Tư [LEE VAWN TUWJ]**

\*Deputy Head of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Binh Tri Thien Province; recently he commented on a track meet to be held in his province. (TIEN PHONG 20-26 Nov 79 p 16)

**Phạm Quốc Tường [PHAMJ QUOOCS TUWOWNGF]**

\*Deputy Head of the Geology General Department; on 10 Nov 79 he attended the departure from Hanoi of a Soviet Government delegation, a delegation from the Soviet Federation of Associations of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Other Nations and the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 11 Nov 79 p 4)

**Phan Ngọc Tường [PHAN NGOCJ TUWOWNGF]**

Vice Minister of Building; on 10 Nov 79 he attended the departure from Hanoi of a Soviet Government delegation, a delegation from the Soviet Federation of Associations of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Other Nations and the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 11 Nov 79 p 4)

CORRECTION

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CORRECTION

Reference: JPRS 74683 VIETNAM REPORT 2154 30 Nov 70 pp 65 & 66.

Strike out entries on following two individuals and replace with corrected version:

Phuong Minh Nam [PHUWOWNG MINH NAM]

\*Deputy Chief of Internal Affairs Board in the Office of the Premier [Van phong Noi chinh Phu Thu tuong]; on 19 Oct 79 he attended a conference held in Hanoi by the Ministry of Interior to sum up the 1975-79 "Safeguarding the Security of the Fatherland" Movement. (NHAN DAN 25 Oct 79 p 1)

Le Quoc Thien [LEE QUOOC THAAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Chief of the Internal Affairs Department [ban Noi chinh Trung uong Dang] of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 19 Oct 79 he attended a conference held in Hanoi by the Ministry of Interior to sum up the 1975-79 "Safeguarding the Security of the Fatherland" Movement. (NHAN DAN 25 Oct 79 p 1)

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## PUBLICATIONS

### CONTENTS OF SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER ISSUE OF VCP INSTRUCTORS JOURNAL

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [Instructor's Review] in Vietnamese No 5,  
Sep-Oct 79 p 80)

[Text] On Ideological Tasks in the Immediate Situation (pp 1-4)  
[VCP Central Committee Secretariat Directive No 79, dated  
5 October 1979; being translated]

Clearly Recognize the Situation, Energetically Strive to Successfully  
Complete Urgent Tasks (pp 5-28 and 40)  
[Unattributed article based on the content of the Fifth Plenum  
of the VCP Central Committee held in December 1978--being  
translated]

On the Matter of Criticizing the Reactionary Philosophical Viewpoints of  
Maoism (pp 29-40--to be continued in next issue)  
[Unattributed article]

On the Matter of Reviewing the Classroom Subject of Party Building (pp 41-53)  
[Article by Dau The Bieu, of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party  
School]

Questions and Answers on the Classroom Subject of Philosophy (Dialectical  
Materialism) (pp 54-63--to be continued in next issue)  
[Translation of portions of a book by Soviet philosophers  
published in 1977]

On How to Study Volume I of "Das Kapital" by Karl Marx--Part VII:  
The Process of Capitalist Accumulation (pp 64-73 and 63--this is a  
continuation of a series begun in the January 1979 issue of TAP CHI  
GIANG VIEN)  
[Unattributed article]

"Readers Opinions" Column (pp 74-79)  
[Brief articles submitted by propaganda and training cadres and  
instructors]

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## PUBLICATIONS

### CONTENTS OF OCTOBER ISSUE OF VPA MONTHLY JOURNAL

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese  
No 10, Oct 79 p 80

[Text] Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee on Guidelines  
lines and Tasks for Developing Consumer Goods and Local Industries (pp 1-15)  
[Already translated]

Circular on Commemoration of the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the  
VPA (pp 16-18)  
[VCP Central Committee Secretariat circular dated 17 Sep 7900  
already translated]

Improving the Quality of Combat Training (pp 19-27 and 38)  
[Article by Maj. Gen. Cao Van Khanh (CAO VAWN KHANHS); being  
translated]

The Armor Troops in the War to Defend the Fatherland (pp 28-38)  
[Article by Maj. Gen. Dao Huy Vu [DAOF HUY VUX]; being translated]

Maintaining Well Weapons and All Technical Equipment of Our Army (pp 39-45)  
[Article by Nguyen Xuan [NGUYEENX XUAAN]; being translated]

The PRC is Large but Not Strong (pp 46-54)  
["Military commentary" by Quyet Thang (QUYEETS THAWNGS)]

Mastery and the Offensive: Outstanding Features of the Vietnamese People's  
Military Ideology (pp 55-61)  
[Article by Nguyen Tam (NGUYEENX TAAM)]

Trung Khanh and the Local People's Combat Strength at the District Level  
(pp 62-66)  
[Article by Bui Chi Cuong (BUIF CHIS CUWOWNGF)]

VCP Organization of Song Dien Regiment Develops the Youth Role in Party  
Development Work (pp 67-72 and 79)  
[Article by Tran Xuan Thi (TRAANF XUAAN THI)]

Border Defense Troops of the German Democratic Republic (pp 73-79)  
[Article by Nguyen Thanh (NGUYEENX THANH)]

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## HANOI'S REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 JULY-15 AUGUST 1979

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Sep 79 p 16

[Text]

## JULY

16. Statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea: the presence of the Vietnamese army in Kampuchea fully conforms to the interests of the two peoples, to the principles of the non-aligned movement and to the UN Charter. As soon as the Beijing expansionists and their allies stop threatening Kampuchea's independence through the Pol Pot--Ieng Sary clique and other reactionary forces, Vietnamese troops will go home immediately.

18. At the third session of the second round of the Vietnam - China talks, the head of Vietnamese delegation emphasizes: the Chinese rulers have no right at all to talk about the question of Vietnamese emigrants. The session does not produce any results due to China's lack of goodwill.

19. The Thang Long Bridge construction company (Hanoi) pours concrete to build the last pier in the Red River.

20. Nguyen Luong Bang, SRV Vice-President dies of serious illness aged 75.

— An international conference on Indochinese emigrants opens in Geneva. The SRV Government delegation is headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Phaa Hien.

21. The SRV Government sends a message of greetings to the Provisional Government for National Reconstruction of Nicaragua on the occasion of the Nicaraguan people's complete victory in their struggle against the Somoza dictatorship.

23. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry demanding that the Chinese side stop their armed provocations along the border between the two countries.

— Meeting of representatives of wounded and demobilised soldiers who had performed outstanding exploits in the struggle against the Chinese aggressors.

24. A delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party led by Mahdi Abdula Sayed, Secretary of the Central Committee, arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

25. An agreement on GDR emergency aid for Vietnam is signed in Berlin.

26. The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party issues a statement demanding an end to the slander campaign against Vietnam in France and calling on the French Government to take part in international help for Vietnam's post-war economic rehabilitation.

27. Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, sends a message of congratulation to Vietnamese and Soviet young people attending a friendship and solidarity gathering in Alma Ata (USSR) from 28 July to 2 August.

— A ceremony is held in Vientiane to hand over three ships and three barges called Laos - Vietnam Friendship Ships built by the Bach Dang shipyard (Haiphong) to the Lao Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transport.

28. *Nhan Dan*: Hanoi Polytechnic opens the first training course for reserve army officers taking in students graduating in 1979.

— Signing in Vientiane of an agreement on cooperation between Vietnam and Laos in book publication and distribution.

29. *Nhan Dan*: Ho Chi Minh's work "The socialist system is one where the working people are masters" has been published.

31. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry sternly condemning the Chinese armed provocations at the Vietnam-China border, causing heavy losses in lives and property to the Vietnamese people.

## AUGUST

1. VNA : The construction of the Bai Bang Paper Mill (Vinh Phu province) built with Swedish aid, is now 80 per cent completed. 50 per cent of machine assembly is finished.

— A delegation of the Vietnam — Japan Friendship Association led by Tran Lam, Alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Chairman of the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission, and member of the Executive Committee of the Association, leaves Hanoi to visit Japan.

2. A delegation of Vietnam's army political instructors led by Senior Lieutenant-General Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy-secretary of the Central Army Party Committee and director of the General Political Department, leaves Hanoi for Moscow on a friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

— The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes a statement strongly protesting against the United States' deployment of a large number of Seventh Fleet ships to take part in a "rescue operation" in the Eastern Sea.

— The Government Council decides on policies to encourage the production and circulation of goods which are not State-controlled and are made with local materials, waste materials, or materials not supplied by the State.

3. Phnom Penh : Vietnam has given Kampuchea 17 tons of equipment to help restore fishing on the Tonle Sap Lake.

7. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement reasserting Vietnamese sovereignty over the Hoang Sa (Paracels) and Truong Sa (Spratly) archipelagoes and condemning the expansionist designs of the Chinese rulers on the archipelagoes.

8. At the request of US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs agrees to allow a nine-member US Congress delegation headed by congressman Benjamin S. Rosenthal to visit Vietnam.

— A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health, led by Minister Vu Van Can, concludes the friendship visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea begun on 4 August. An agreement on medical co-operation between the two countries was signed.

— Opening of the first national conference on compiling local history and the history of professions and branches of activity.

— Nhan Dan : The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam adopts a resolution on the celebration of the Party's 50th anniversary (3 February 1980), the 90th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh (19 May 1980) and the 35th National Day (2 September 1980).

— A delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, led by its President Hoang Quoc Viet, arrives in Vientiane on an official friendship visit to Laos.

13. Nhan Dan : Signing in Phnom Penh of an agreement on Civil Air Transport between Vietnam and Kampuchea. Vietnam Civil Air Transport has offered Kampuchean Civil Air Transport a passenger plane.

— VNA : The transport services of 11 Vietnamese provinces and cities have transported to Kampuchea 34,600 tons of food and rice seeds given by Vietnam and other countries to help the Kampuchean people to restore agricultural production.

15. VNA : Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives Cardinal Trinh Van Can, who has just returned from his investiture in Rome.

— Kampuchea opens a tribunal to try Pol Pot and Ieng Sary for genocide. Many representatives of international organizations, lawyers, social activists and foreign journalists attend the tribunal.

— Publication of the Draft Constitution of the SRV for wide discussion and contribution by the entire people. This Draft Constitution is based on the 1946 and the 1959 Constitutions and develops them. It consists of a preface and 12 chapters totalling 143 articles.

**END OF  
FICHE  
DATE FILMED**

JANUARY 17, 1980

Debbie 